

Dow Gains 55, Is Up For Week

Steadier Dollar, Overseas Gains Stir Confidence

NEW YORK — Wall Street ended another volatile week on Friday with a further rebound in stock prices and market confidence. The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks rose 55.20 points to close at 1,993.53, a gain of 2.8 percent. It was the market's fourth consecutive gain.

Dealers said confidence seemed gradually to be recovering in the market, with a rise of 144 points, or 3 percent, in the Dow in the past three sessions. For the week, the Dow climbed a total of 42.77 points.

"The tone is much better," said Jack Baker, head of block trading for Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. "You can feel it in the air. If we continue to base build, good times may be ahead."

Mr. Baker and other traders, who called this week's rebound normal in the face of last week's huge sell-off, said they would not be surprised to see the Dow Jones average climb to 2,200 soon.

Traders attributed Friday's rally to several factors, including a more stable dollar. Gains in Asian and European stock markets also gave a boost to Wall Street. (Page 13.)

They also said that many investors continued to feel that the market was greatly oversold after the Oct. 19 collapse, when the Dow dropped 508 points, and that many stocks were "bargains."

For the second day in a row, prices also rose in active trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues, but over the week those markets still lost ground.

The buying enthusiasm on the NYSE began in earnest on Thursday when the Dow index climbed 91.51 points.

Issues that gained on Friday amounted to almost 10 times those that lost ground.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to about 303.36 million shares, up from 258.1 million on Thursday.

That brought the week's trading volume to about 1.4 billion shares, second only to that of last week's, when more than 2.3 billion shares traded.

The heavy trading came despite SEE MARKETS, Page 10



President Ronald Reagan and Eduard A. Shevardnadze before Mr. Reagan announced that Mikhail S. Gorbachev will arrive in Washington on Dec. 7 for a summit meeting.

Gorbachev and Reagan To Meet Dec. 7 in U.S. To Sign Missile Treaty

By Don Oberdorfer and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Friday that he and Mikhail S. Gorbachev would hold a summit meeting in Washington starting Dec. 7 to sign a treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles and work toward a pact next year halving U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive arsenals.

U.S. officials said the summit meeting was tentatively planned for three days, all of them in Washington, but that the Soviets had asked for flexibility in case Mr. Gorbachev decided to stay longer. Mr. Reagan made the announcement in the presence of Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who arrived in Washington early Friday with a letter from Mr. Gorbachev proposing dates and an agenda for the meeting.

A week earlier, Mr. Gorbachev had declined to set dates for the meeting, telling Secretary of State George P. Shultz in a Kremlin session that he did not "feel comfortable" in agreeing to come to Washington in the absence of assurances of major strides toward curbing strategic defense.

With Mr. Shevardnadze looking on Friday, Mr. Reagan said: "There's no way that we can give up SDI," referring to the space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.

He said that curbing strategic defense "is no longer put down as a flat demand" by the Soviets as a required condition of the 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive arms that the two nations are seeking.

A statement issued by the two governments suggested the areas of potential negotiation on strategic defense, saying that, in Washington, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would consider instructions to their Geneva arms negotiators "on the observance of and non-withdrawal from the ABM Treaty for an agreed period."

Mr. Gorbachev, as recently as Oct. 23, proposed a 10-year non-withdrawal period from a strict interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty banning anti-missile systems in space. The most recent U.S. proposal is for a 7-year nonwithdrawal period.

The two sides, however, disagree on what testing would be permitted during such a period and what would happen once it expired.

In comments to reporters, Mr. Reagan said he hoped to sign a treaty slashing strategic offensive arms by 50 percent in a return sum-

mit meeting in Moscow in the first half of next year.

A White House official said that agreement on a strategic arms accord was "effectively linked" to Mr. Reagan's Moscow trip, suggesting that completion of a treaty or some very major progress would be necessary for the visit to take place.

Gorbachev Book Warning

Mr. Gorbachev says in a forthcoming book that any delay of his economic reforms could cause a serious political crisis in the Soviet Union. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Excerpts of the Soviet leader's book appeared in the latest edition of the weekly Moscow News.

While promoting his reforms and criticizing some actions of previous regimes, Mr. Gorbachev does not make a complete break with the past in the book.

Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture and rapid industrialization were necessary although there were serious errors, he said, and the Communist Party was justified in removing Nikita S. Khrushchev as the nation's leader in 1964.

Mr. Gorbachev has said he worked on the book "Perestroika and New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World," during his vacation in August and September. He uses the word "perestroika," or restructuring, to describe his reform program.

The book is expected to be on sale in November.

"Perestroika is an urgent necessity. Any delaying of perestroika in the near future could aggravate the internal situation which, to put it straight, would contain a threat of a serious socio-economic and political crisis," Mr. Gorbachev says in the book.

Soviet Marshal Sees Peril In SDI and Missile Cuts

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet analysts say they believe deployment of President Ronald Reagan's anti-missile defense system, coupled with an agreement to cut long-range nuclear weapons in half, could give the United States a decisive military advantage, the chief of the Soviet General Staff has declared.

The official, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, said that if the two countries reduced their long-range nuclear arsenals to 6,000 warheads each, as they have agreed in principle to do, a defensive shield against nuclear weapons could be effective enough to pose a military threat.

"We are deeply convinced that creating a space-based defense for the territory of the United States would radically step up the military threat toward the Soviet Union," he said in an interview.

Marshal Akhromeyev's remarks came in response to questions about why the Soviet Union was so concerned about the proposed defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, when many American and Soviet experts contend such a shield would not be reliable.

The military leader, who rarely agrees to be interviewed, answered questions for 45 minutes on Tuesday in the office of Valentin M. Falin, chief of the Novosti press

agency. Publication was delayed so the marshal could review a transcript of his remarks.

Marshal Akhromeyev, 64, said that in his view there could be no treaty reducing long-range weapons unless the United States called "strict adherence" to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which restricts development of space defenses, for at least 10 years.

Marshal Akhromeyev, one of three top deputies to the defense minister, General Dmitri T. Yazov, has often been at Mikhail S. Gorbachev's side during the negotiations on nuclear arms. He took part in the meetings last week between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet leader at which the two sides remained at an impasse over the issue of space weapons.

In the interview and in written answers to questions submitted beforehand, Marshal Akhromeyev also made these points:

• The proposals by American officials to offset the abolition of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by adding more bombers and other weapons have aroused deep suspicion in the Soviet military about American good faith.

• The Soviet military believes the 1979 decision to intervene in Afghanistan "was not a mistake," Marshal Akhromeyev's view on

See SDI, Page 2

EMS Takes Up the Strain of Falling Dollar

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At the end of a stormy week in world foreign exchange markets, the European Community's eight-nation currency bloc, the European Monetary System, appeared Friday to have weathered the latest buffeting by a tumbling dollar.

But government officials and private analysts warned that the system of jointly floating European exchange rates could come under further strain in the days ahead, particularly if the dollar continues to fall.

Tensions in the EMS were evident early in the week as funds deserting the dollar fled into the system's hardest currency, the Deutsche mark, pushing it upward against the weaker French franc and Italian lira.

By Friday, however, the Bank of France seemed to have staved off initial pressure on the franc with what one official described as "very impressive" defensive tactics. The threat of political tension between Bonn and Paris, often quick to surface at times of currency upheaval, had receded, the official said.

The Bank of France apparently

convinced the market of its determination to defend the exchange rate with a firm statement Friday that it would hold the franc within the permitted 2.25 percent EMS fluctuation limits.

It would allow the franc flexibility within those limits, so as to absorb any speculative attack, the central bank said. Anyone betting on a franc devaluation would "have to pay the price."

The statement came as the mark was fixed at a record high of 3.39 francs in Paris. It was the third consecutive daily high this week.

With the West German Bundesbank also hinting at some easing of its rigorous interest rate policy,

which would make marks marginally less attractive, the French franc "may be let off the hook a little bit," said David M. Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a New York securities firm.

Most analysts stressed, however, that with the world's markets on tenterhooks from day to day, if not hour to hour, the EMS currency structure would remain precarious.

Private economists did not rule out an early meeting of European finance ministers to discuss a possible realignment of the EMS exchange rates, in which the mark would be revalued against the weaker currencies.

France and Italy are no longer prepared to raise interest rates to defend their currencies, said Brendan Brown, chief economist at

London's County NatWest investment bank. Against the background of a falling dollar and a deteriorating world economic outlook, that made a realignment more likely, he said.

Mr. Brown and other analysts, however, said that much would depend on West German monetary policy next week, when the Bundesbank's intentions should become clearer.

Bonn on Friday announced a slight decline in interest rates on five-year Treasury and state bonds and said that it intended to "stabilize interest rates on a lasting basis."

These signals were "quite encouraging," Mr. Brown said. *See EMS, Page 15*



ALMOST BULLISH — A dealer on the floor of the London Stock Exchange wearing a hard hat Friday with the logo of British Petroleum Co. The government opted to proceed with a £7.2 billion offer of shares in the company despite the recent market rout. But underwriters who signed up to support the offer stand to lose £1 billion on paper. Page 11.

Goat? Sheep? No, It's a Geep

U.S. Researchers Create Livestock and Controversy

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

DAVIS, California — Old MacDonald had a farm, and on that farm he had some geeps.

In an experimental barnyard on the University of California's Davis campus, researchers are raising the world's largest herd of man-made livestock, a strange group of creatures with the face and horns of a goat and the body of a sheep.

Most of the geeps are still babies, peeking from behind the legs of their mothers, which are adult sheep.

But an adult geep gave birth to a sheep last summer. Goats have shown promise of bearing geeps. And more sheep are expected soon to have little geeps.

Gary Anderson and his colleagues have made nine geeps by taking cells from a seven-day-old goat embryo, inserting them into a seven-day-old sheep embryo and then implanting the joint embryo into a ewe's womb.

Nowhere is the power of the new life-transforming techniques in animal biotechnology more clearly evident than in the open barns of this 79-year-old university, a renowned center for farm research previously known best for developing square, thick-skinned processing tomatoes and huge machines to harvest them.

For years the university, which is near Sacramento, has been at the center of a national debate over its advocacy of an increasingly industrialized form of agriculture dependent on chemicals, ma-

chines and the ability to design plants and animals to fit that production system.

With the development of the geeps, new criticism has erupted, even as supporters have been energized, showering this campus in recent months with cheers and jeers.

The geeps are the handwork of Mr. Anderson, a 40-year-old reproductive physiologist who prefers to call his creations chimera.

In Greek mythology, chimera were monstrous animals, part serpent, part lion and part goat. Mr. Anderson's geeps, however, are neither horrible nor ugly. They are, he believes, intelligent, agile and sturdy.

Geeps just look strange. The oldest, Duchess, was born in April 1985 to a sheep. Duchess has the face and eyes of a goat, but the rest of her is quite sheepish: short legs, cleft hooves and thick wool.

Mr. Anderson insists that his research is invaluable for studying the functions and vital processes of livestock pregnancies.

"We are learning about the nature of the barrier which prevents an embryo of one species from being carried to term by another species," he said.

Understanding how the process works, Mr. Anderson added, could lead to important advances, including the ability to save endangered species by implanting fertilized eggs into more common animals that would act as surrogate mothers.

But ever since his research was nationally publicized in April, after the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office had said animals that were the "non-

See GEEP, Page 2

Kiosk Italians Fail To Curb Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — Divisions in the Italian coalition government derailed an attempt Friday by Prime Minister Giovanni Goria to ban wildcat strikes that have caused weeks of chaos for air and rail travelers.

A statement issued after a five-hour cabinet meeting said Mr. Goria had put forward emergency measures requiring 15 days' advance notice for strikes in essential public sectors and maintenance of a skeleton service during any stoppage. The statement said that no agreement had been reached.

national Tribune.



El Greco's "Portrait of a Cavalier," in the Paris show, "From El Greco to Picasso." Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Australia and Singapore help U.S. efforts to head off high technology smuggling to the Soviet bloc. Page 5.

SPORTS

■ Thomas Hearns became the first man to win world boxing titles at four weights. Page 17.

Dow close: UP 55.20
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.729 1.722 138.40 5.8625

Rightists See Ginsburg as 'One of Us'

By Ruth Marcus
and Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In nominating Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg to the Supreme Court, President Ronald Reagan has turned from one of the country's best-known conservative jurists to one whose views outside the field of antitrust and regulatory law are largely a mystery.

In contrast to Judge Robert H. Bork, Judge Ginsburg, a soft-spoken former Harvard Law School professor who has served on the federal court of appeals in Washington for less than a year, has written little, if anything, on the contentious social issues he would have to grapple with as a justice.

Although Judge Ginsburg is relatively little known, his conservative backers in the administration pushed for him above Judge Anthony M. Kennedy, the other leading candidate, largely because they believed Judge Ginsburg would be more "reliable," as one senior administration official put it, in adhering to conservative principles of judicial restraint.

Asked how the administration could be so certain Judge Ginsburg would not turn out to be a surprise on the court, one senior Justice Department official said confidently, based on private conversations with Judge Ginsburg, "He's one of us."

[Judge Ginsburg begins a quick round of courtesy calls on Senate leaders Friday, seeking support for the confirmation that the Senate denied Judge Bork. The Associated Press reported.]

If confirmed, Judge Ginsburg, 41, would be the second-youngest Supreme Court justice this century, after Justice William O. Douglas, who joined the court at 40.

His champions say that, despite his youth, his impressive résumé — law review editor, Supreme Court clerk, law school professor and senior government official — illus-

See COURT, Page 2

Latin Peace Plan Totters as Managua And Salvador Rebels Begin to Balk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — The Central American peace plan appeared to wobble Friday after the Nicaraguan government and the leftist rebels in El Salvador said they would refuse to take further steps in compliance with the pact.

The Sandinistas, hardening their position, announced in Managua on Thursday night that Nicaragua would neither lift its five-year-old state of emergency nor put into effect a broad political amnesty under the five-nation accord until all known as contras were ended.

In El Salvador, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front guerrillas said they would not attend a new round of talks with the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government, which they blame for the slaying last Monday of a leading human rights campaigner.

The talks on a cease-fire in the eight-year-old civil war in El Salvador had been due to begin in Mexico on Friday.

"It is at this meeting would only contribute to the creation of false hopes and distract national and international attention from the murder," the rebels said in a statement on Thursday.

The two announcements came a week before the peace plan is scheduled to go into effect. The plan calls for, among other things, cease-fires in the civil wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

On Tuesday, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the architect of the plan, said that the negotiations among the five nations involved in the pact were "at an impasse" and that Nicaragua must make new concessions to enhance the peace process.

The statement on Thursday in Managua, issued by the Sandinista National Liberation Front after a daylong meeting of its most important members, significantly hardened Nicaragua's position in the peace process as the deadline next Thursday for compliance with the pact approached.

The statement said that the gov-

ernment "no way, nowhere, through no intermediary, at no time will ever hold a political dialogue" with the highest leaders of the contras.

The Sandinista position paper was read in an hourlong speech at the assembly's close by the Sandinista top ideologue, Bayardo Arce, who is also one of nine top Sandinista commanders.

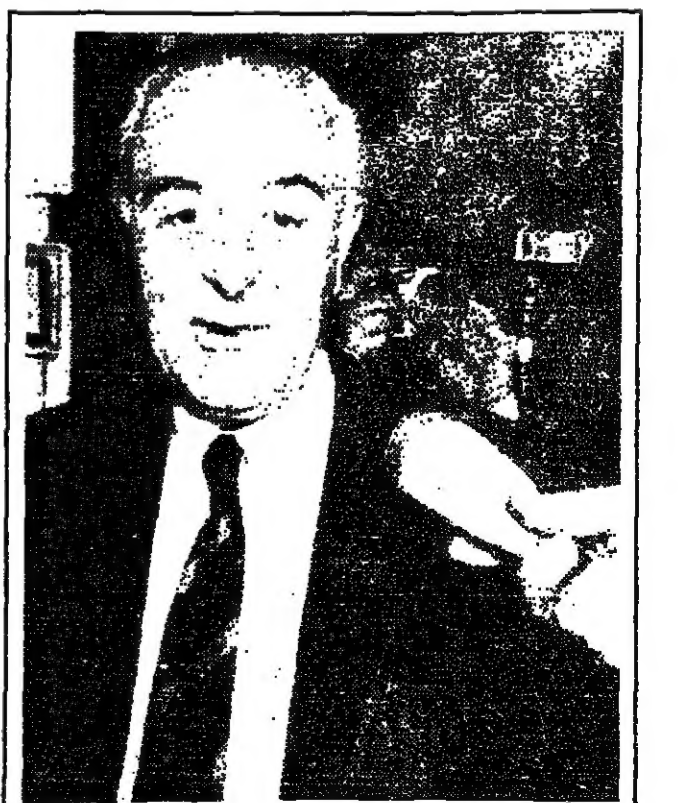
The Sandinista statement was the culmination of two weeks of tense debate within party ranks over how flexible the government should be with the peace plan, signed Aug. 7

in Guatemala by the five Central American presidents.

"We can't give an amnesty while the mercenary forces continue to assassinate our brothers," the statement said. "We can't suspend the state of emergency while peasants, old people, women and children are fired upon indiscriminately, while the organized aggression of the United States, which is precisely what gave rise in the first place to the emergency, persists."

The Reagan administration has said it will seek \$270 million in new

See PACT, Page 2



Barbarians in Belgium?

Joseph Michel, the Belgian interior minister, offered to apologize Friday for referring to many of the nation's immigrants, mainly Moslems from Mediterranean countries, as "barbarians." Page 2.

Worried Paris Cabbies Come Up With Shocking Idea

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Parisian taxi drivers, in search of protection against thieves and muggers, have come up with the "blazing seat," an electric cushion slipped under the passenger seat that is attached to a powerful battery.

At the touch of a button the device delivers 52,000 volts of low-tension electric current to the back of the spine. It works.

"I just shot straight up and let out a tremendous yell," said Jon Silverman, a correspondent who asked to try it out a few days ago for a BBC report. "Gave myself a terrific bruise on the shin when my head hit the front seat as I jumped up to escape the shock. I don't think it's a good idea."

The device is slightly more powerful than the police weapon known as the stun gun, which delivers about 40,000 to 50,000 volts.

If a Parisian taxi drivers' union has its way, it will install the device, which costs about \$1,100, in most of the 14,300 cabs of the city.

Five taxis are already equipped with it. The supplier, Lucien Cornu, who represents a company called Reconnex, says 1,000 more devices are on order.

Aides to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris, privately ridiculed the idea. The police are skeptical. The hot seat's main champion, Norbert Ben-Arous, the secretary-general of an organization representing the owners of about 20 percent of Parisian taxis, says the project is forging ahead.

"In France anything that is not forbidden is allowed," he said Thursday after emerging, slightly pale, from a live demonstration for the world press at the Place de la Concorde.

Spurred on by the recent murder of a woman who drove a cab, drivers insist they need stronger protection.

But judging from the horror stories that some Parisians tell of their daily duel with taxi drivers, this view is not widely shared. Complaints range from the common impression that most drivers spend much of their time going home — routinely dismissing a fare because "it's not on my way" — to reports of being curdy told that "there are no taxis, call later," after a long wait on the phone for a radio-dispatched taxi.

In one case, a driver's dog — a common sight in the front seat — assaulted a passenger, Jean-François Kahn, as he reached past the muzzle to pay the fare.

For riders of African or Arab origin, it is common to be ignored and occasionally insulted with a racist epithet as the taxi rolls by.

It is not that taxis are unregulated in Paris. Rules say they must post the time for ending their service in the back window and cannot refuse any ride until half an hour before that time.

Passengers can also complain to police headquarters, where a special board holds regular sessions. It seems to make little difference, though.

To be sure, taxi drivers have their own complaints. Fares are low. Taxes are high. Noise is incessant.

"The traffic is awful," complained Paul de Angelis, the son of a taxi driver who has driven a Parisian cab himself for 17 years. "A few years ago I could take in as much as 30 fares a day. Today I average 13 to 15."

Above all there is the danger, Mr. Ben-Arous says, and the police confirm that an average of 40 assaults on taxi drivers are reported each month.

The recent killing was the 19th of a taxi driver since 1979.

"We are not like sheep, waiting to be slaughtered," Mr. Ben-Arous said.

Mr. Chirac's staff in City Hall says there are other ways to protect drivers.

One is a bulletproof bubble installed around the driver, and another is a safe deposit box in which the driver's money can be locked.

It was even suggested that riders buy an electronic credit card and pay with it.

Predictably, drivers say none of the proposed alternatives is worthwhile.

"Most turned down the bubble, even though we offered to subsidize it," said Jean-Pierre Richer, the traffic director at the Paris police. "They like to gossip with the clients. It helps with the tip."

Instead, the taxi drivers want subsidies to purchase the hot seat.

What about accidental use? Or will angry drivers settle even simple arguments by sending some "juice," as Mr. de Angelis calls the electric current, to the back seat?

"No way," Ben-Arous said. "The device has a three-step trigger mechanism. A driver turns it on with a button, arms it with another and triggers it with a third. It unlocks in case of an accident."

Besides, taxi drivers "can tell when a guy has bad intentions," he argued. "Good family men have nothing to worry about."

Belgian Aide Calls Moslem Immigrants 'Barbarians'

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Belgian interior minister has warned that the presence of Arab and other immigrants could bring political instability to Belgium. He described the immigrants, mainly Moslems from Mediterranean countries, as "barbarians."

Joseph Michel, the interior minister in the caretaker government, offered Friday to apologize if anyone was offended by his remarks.

Mr. Michel had said in French to a Dutch-language magazine, *Exclusif*: "We risk being like the Romans — invaded by barbarians."

The barbarians are the Arabs, the Moroccans, the Turks and the Yugoslavs.

"You can't call them anything else," he continued in a recording of his interview broadcast Friday over the Belgian French-language radio station RTBF. Referring to the immigrant workers, Mr. Michel said that they "are people who come from very far away and who have nothing in common with our civilization."

Denying that he had any racist intentions in making the remarks, Mr. Michel said through a spokesman at the Interior Ministry that he used the word "barbarian" in "its original sense, which means foreign."

In a statement later Friday, Mr. Michel said that "it is in this etymological sense that one should understand my declarations. Any other interpretation can only be considered as malevolent on the part of those who seem to wish to get up a plot against me."

But, despite the clarifications, I make some people still consider themselves wounded. I would regret it deeply and I would not hesitate for a moment to apologize to them," he said.

In Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Ministry condemned Mr. Michel's remarks, but it said the matter was too trivial to affect friendly relations between the two countries.

In Brussels, the influx of immigrant workers has caused some poorer neighborhoods to acquire a foreign ethnic character, causing resentment among Belgian residents. Their grievances have offered an electoral platform to some extremist local politicians.

"It's not serious, it's just foolish and stupid," said Guy Depes, an editor at the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir*. "Anyways, Mr. Michel already has had his last ministerial job."

WORLD BRIEFS

7th Game in Chess Event Is Adjourned

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The seventh game of the world chess championship was adjourned with the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, leading his 42d move against the champion, Garry Kasparov.

Experts said Mr. Karpov had chances to win the game when play resumes Saturday.

Mr. Karpov leads the match 3.5 points to 2.5, with two victories, one loss and three draws. The title will go to the first player to accumulate 12.5 points or to win six games.

| GAME 7 | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| GRUNDFELD DEFENSE | | White | Black |
| Karpov | Kasparov | Karpov | Kasparov |
| 1. d4 | Nf6 | 15. e5 | Qd5 |
| 2. e4 | g6 | 16. Bf2 | Rd8 |
| 3. Ne3 | d5 | 17. Qe1 | Qe4 |
| 4. c4 | Nxd5 | 18. g5 | Qf5 |
| 5. e4 | Nc3 | 19. Kf1 | Qg4 |
| 6. Be3 | Bg7 | 20. Kg1 | h6 |
| 7. Be2 | Nd6 | 21. a4 | h5 |
| 8. Be3 | 0-0 | 22. Qb1 | h4 |
| 9. 0-0 | Bg4 | 23. Qb3 | h3 |
| 10. Q-0 | Nd5 | 24. Qb3 | h2 |
| 11. Bf7+ | Nd6 | 25. Nf4 | Qf7 |
| 12. Bxf7+ | Rxf7+ | 26. Nxf6 | Qxg6 |
| 13. Bxf7 | Rxf7+ | 27. Qxd4+ | Kh8 |
| 14. Kxf7 | Qd6 | 28. Rb2 | cd |
| | | | Adjourned. |

Mozambique Says Rebels Kill 211

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AFP) — The Mozambique News Agency said Friday that rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement ambushed and killed 211 people Thursday in a convoy of vehicles on the main north-south road about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of here.

Eighty vehicles were destroyed in the attack, which occurred in the Tanga area, journalists returning from the scene reported. The rebels are widely believed to be trained and supplied by South Africa, but the Pretoria government has denied it.

Mozambique authorities insist that the rebels receive logistic support from South Africa. Military sources say that the upsurge of rebel activity was due to "massive infiltration" of rebels across the South African border since April.

Pope Closes Synod on Role of Laymen

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II closed a monthlong synod of bishops Friday, saying that the prelates had raised "profound and stimulating" ideas on the role of women and youth in the church and society.

The synod, an advisory body convened to examine the role of lay Catholics, ended with a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica celebrated by the pope and more than 200 bishops. In final recommendations sent to the pope, the bishops condemned discrimination against women. But they dropped specific proposals by U.S. bishops for opening all nonordained ministries to women.

Vatican security men grabbed an unarmed American near the end of Friday's service as he rushed toward the pope screaming. A Vatican spokesman identified the man as Thomas Simeon, 57, of Columbus, Ohio, who said he wanted to tell the pontiff about his ideas on peace and nuclear weapons.

Jetliner and Cargo Plane Nearly Hit

NEW YORK (NYT) — A Pan American World Airways jetliner came within about 50 feet (15 meters) of hitting a DC-3 cargo plane Tuesday night shortly before the two planes landed at St. Croix, Virgin Islands, government and airline officials said.

The crew of the Pan Am Boeing 727 told company officials that they had not seen the cargo plane until they turned on their landing lights at an altitude of 700 to 800 feet. The DC-3 was 150 to 175 feet ahead of them, and only a sharp climb to the left averted a collision, they said.

The jetliner was flying from Miami with 60 people on board. The DC-3, a piston-engine craft, was operated out of Miami by Caribbean Air Corp. Inc.

The incident was one of the most disturbing in a continuing series of near collisions involving airliners. Federal Aviation Administration agency figures show that, from January through September of this year, near collisions of all types increased to 357 from 628 for the same period in 1986.

For the Record

The House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-contra affair missed the deadline Friday to submit their reports. Because of procedural and classification delays, Congress agreed to give them two more weeks to submit their conclusions. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Mali Is Hit by Yellow Fever Epidemic

GENEVA (AP) — A yellow fever epidemic has hit Mali, killing 170 people since last month, the World Health Organization reported Friday. A total of 270 cases have been recorded since the outbreak was discovered Sept. 21 in the country's southern part, which includes the capital, Bamako. The organization urged foreign travelers to get vaccinated. Yellow fever is usually carried by mosquitoes and can kill within a week in severe cases. Symptoms include fever, aches and vomiting.

Senate Votes to Protect Air Travelers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate passed wide-ranging legislation Friday that would require airlines to report on their quality of service, mandate drug testing for airline employees and provide consumers with 24-hour toll-free number to file complaints.

The Air Passenger Protection Act of 1987, approved 89-5, will now be needed with similar House legislation in a conference committee. The measure would require airlines to report on such matters as the percentage of flights on time, how much luggage has been lost, the number of passengers denied boarding and the number of flights canceled.

The bill would require that airline ticket and travel agents have information in their computers showing how close to schedule each U.S. airline flight was, on average, the previous month. The rest of the performance information would have to be available to travelers at airports and publicized by the Department of Transportation.

Hungarians will be able to travel to the West as often as they wish beginning in January, the official Hungarian news agency MTI reported. At present, Hungarians may travel to the West only once every five years, or annually if they receive invitations.

Sudan's national carrier, Sudan Airways, has suspended all flights for 10 days starting on Friday to allow for a major overhaul of its service, the state-run radio reported. (Reuters)

Judge Operated Dating Service

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is the most unusual entry on the resume of Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, President Ronald Reagan's nominee for the Supreme Court.

According to a spokesman, Judge Ginsburg left college for more than a year in the mid-1960s and founded a nationwide computer-dating service known as Operation Match.

For a fee, the company arranged blind dates through the use of computerized data gathered from questionnaires.

The spokesman, W. Stephen Cannon, said the company, which the judge created with two other men, once had offices in New York, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Chicago and Los Angeles. "It was the first computer dating service," said Mr. Cannon, who was Judge Ginsburg's deputy in the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Judge Ginsburg, the spokesman said, received "less than \$10,000" from the sale of his interest in the company.

theoretical level about his views of the constitution from which he then deduced his attitude on all sorts of issues," Mr. Scott said. "Ginsburg is completely different. He is a guy who doesn't start with a theory. He doesn't try to pigeonhole it into a grand theory of anything."

On some questions, he seemed bound by the same sense of military decorum and service loyalty found in the Pentagon. He denied there was any waste in Soviet military spending. He scoffed at the idea of military resistance to Mr. Gorbachev's arms control efforts.

Soviet political leaders like Mr. Gorbachev usually criticize Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars," on the ground that it would lead to a dangerous and economically draining new arms race.

Marshal Akhromeyev also made those points, but he underscored a different concern to explain the thinking of military planners.

He portrayed Mr. Reagan's antimissile defense program, which the president describes as an effort to neutralize the threat of nuclear weapons, as a deliberate attempt to gain military superiority.

The United States is working currently to solve two problems: to create a space-based nuclear shield for itself, and at the same time, to cut down the number of strategic forces to a certain level, 6,000 warheads on each side," he said.

Marshal Akhromeyev, who wears 19 rows of decorations and the gold star that marks a Hero of the Soviet Union, was genial and straightforward in conversation, but was careful not to go beyond

COURT: Right Hails Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

trates his qualifications for the high court.

Senate confirmation proceedings are likely to center on controversy over the regulatory and antitrust policies that Judge Ginsburg helped carry out as an administration official from 1983 to 1986.

Four years ago, Judge Ginsburg was an antitrust professor at Harvard Law School, unknown to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and other top administration officials who urged Mr. Reagan this week to nominate him.

But Judge Ginsburg fit in comfortably with the administration and its free-market, deregulatory philosophy.

While still teaching at Harvard, he argued at a debate on automobile safety regulations that regulations "stifled innovation," said Joan Claybrook, director of the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration in the Carter administration.

"He judges whether or not standards ought to be issued for safety on the basis of their economic viability," said Ms. Claybrook, now president of Public Citizen, the lobbying group started by Ralph Nader.

Judge Ginsburg's friends described him as a private man who rarely discussed political issues or offers his views on social issues.

"Doug's very professionally oriented," said a Harvard Law School professor, Hal Scott, who has known Judge Ginsburg since they went to high school together in Chicago, where the judge's father owned a finance company.

"I guarantee you if anybody would know what his personal views would be, I would, and I don't know what they are," Mr. Scott said. "He's a private person. He keeps his views to himself. If we went out for a beer, we'd talk about banking regulation."

Mr. Scott said Judge Ginsburg's approach to deciding cases is far different from that of Judge Bork. "I see Bork as a person who's staked out his position on a very

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DEATH NOTICE

Madame Jacqueline HELION, his wife, Jean-Jacques BICHER, HELION, Louis HELION-PLAT, Fabrice HELION, David HELION, Nicolas HELION, his children, as well as Clovis VAIL and Mark VAIL, their children and close friends, regret to announce the death of

Jean HELION
Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, who passed away quietly at the age of 84 on October 27, 1987. Burial will be held at the Montparnasse Cemetery on Monday 2 November, 1987.
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Israeli Inquiry Finds Agents Beat Suspects

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A special investigative committee reported Friday that agents of the Shin Bet internal security service routinely used "physical pressure" to extract confessions from Arab suspects and then lied about those methods in court. But the report recommended that no agents be prosecuted for those practices.

The report said that such practices "must be pulled out by the roots." But the apologetic tone and lack of punitive recommendations were likely to be seen by many as tacit vindication for the agency.

The report seemed to reflect a consensus among Israelis that although abuses of power were unfortunate, the Shin Bet nonetheless deserves public support because of the difficult nature of its task of preventing terrorism and enforcing security laws in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, most of whose Arab residents oppose Israeli rule.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir indicated as much Friday when he said that although he had not yet read the report, "I don't think it will have a negative impact on the morale of our security services."

"I know very well that they are doing a very professional job, and they will continue to do it," he said.

The public section of the report, which was made public by Mr. Shamir's office on the eve of the Jewish sabbath, apparently in an attempt to dull its impact, described a 16-year abuse of Israel's judicial system that it said was either winked at or actively encouraged by senior officials of the agency.

The "distressing and regrettable" result, the report said, was that the agency "permitted itself to violate the law systematically and over a long period of time by agreement, approval and even encouragement of perjury in the courts."

Yet, although the panel condemned the abuses, it concluded that Shin Bet had stopped, and it recommended that "the national security interest dictates the cessation of criminal procedures" against those agents responsible.

The report also endorsed the use of "nonviolent psychological pressure" against suspects and added that when this was not sufficient, "moderate physical pressure may be used."

The panel did not specify what it meant by either term, but the secret section of the report, submitted to Mr. Shamir, is expected to contain a set of detailed guidelines for interrogations and other practices.

In the past, according to testimony in several court cases and admissions by agents, the Shin Bet has routinely beaten, kicked and punched suspects, hooded them and subjected them to sleep deprivation and cold showers and threatened them with violence against their families.

Agents have justified these practices by saying they were necessary to extract information quickly to prevent prospective terrorist actions. The report says they they then lied in court so that suspects they believed to be guilty would not go free because of tainted confessions.

The agency has been under fire since 1984 when it was revealed that senior members clubbed to death two captured Palestinian bus hijackers, covered up the killings and, when exposed, sought to shift the blame first to a senior army officer and then to the prime minister himself.

Last May, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled that Lieutenant Izat Nafsa, a non-Arab Moslem in the Israeli Army, had been framed by Shin Bet agents and unjustly sentenced to 18 years in prison after being beaten and mistreated into a tainted confession.

The three-member commission, appointed by Mr. Shamir and headed by retired Supreme Court justice, Moshe Landau, confirmed that the system of "pressure" and subsequent perjury began with Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967 and took form hold by 1971.

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In Divisive Poll, House Votes \$12 Billion in Tax Increases to Cut Deficit

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a bruising partisan fight that sent an uncertain signal to Wall Street, the House of Representatives, by one vote, has reversed itself and approved \$12 billion in tax increases to help reduce the federal deficit.

The vote Thursday night on the plan, which would cut the deficit by \$14.4 billion, was 206-205.

The Democratic leadership won only after holding the roll-call open beyond the usual 15 minutes and winning a last-second switch by Representative Jim Chapman, Democrat of Texas.

As Speaker Jim Wright held the vote open, Republicans shouted "bush league" and called for an end to the vote in one of the unrelenting recent House votes. Only one Republican, Representative James M. Jeffords of Vermont, voted with 205 Democrats to pass the bill.

The slim victory for the Democratic leadership came after an embarrassing defeat earlier in the day for Mr. Wright, also a Texas Democrat, who had to employ a rarely used parliamentary maneuver to reverse the setback caused when 48 Democrats voted against him.

The initial defeat—217-203 on a procedural vote—sparked a day-long political confrontation of the kind that the White House and congressional leaders are trying to avoid as they work in separate negotiations on a budget compromise that they hope will send a signal of unity to the nervous financial markets.

Democratic leaders contended that the package is the basis of its negotiating position in those talks, which are aimed at reducing the deficit by at least \$23 billion.

But Republicans, who opposed the package's tax increases, and some Democrats argued that the timing of the plan was wrong, coming in the midst of the White House-congressional budget negotiations. In addition, they objected to including a major new spending program in the bill, a new welfare program that would cost \$1.7 billion over three years.

But the battle seemed less disruptive to the budget negotiations, which continued for the fourth day Friday, than to the relationship between the parties in the House. The way the Democrats won Thursday could make it harder for both parties in the House to cooperate in approving a final compromise.

"It has totally broken down cooperation between Democrats and Republicans," said Representative Connie Mack III, Republican of Florida. "I have absolutely no respect for Jim Wright."

The bill the House approved Thursday night now goes to the Senate, where leaders said it could be changed to incorporate whatever compromise plan may be worked out in the budget negotiations. If there is no agreement in those talks before Nov. 20, \$23 billion in spending cuts demanded by the revised budget-balancing law will go into effect automatically.

The \$14.4 billion package in-

cludes \$2.5 billion in spending reductions, many of which opponents of the measure view as accounting gimmicks.

The tax increases include an extension of the 3 percent telephone excise tax, a repeal of cuts in the top estate and gift tax rate, an end to the interest deduction for home mortgages over \$1 million and the repeal of an accounting tax break used by defense contractors. The bill also includes a tax intended to discourage hostile corporate takeovers, which some investors say contributed to the market crash.

The bill became a partisan issue partly because it was written without any Republican participation and before the turmoil in the stock market.

The package runs counter to the pledges of bipartisan cooperation and the calls from Wall Street to reduce the deficit without resorting to one-time accounting savings or other gimmicks.

In the plan approved Thursday evening, \$1.24 billion of the spending reductions for the 1988 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, come from delaying the payment of some farm subsidies into the 1989 fiscal year. In addition, the package assumes a 1962 million savings on pay increases because it includes a 3 percent instead of a 4 percent pay increase for civilian and military employees. And the package projects a savings of \$29 million from the required raising of frozen prices that need artificial cheese.

The package also increases spending for Medicaid and includes a host of special tax breaks that help projects or companies in many members' districts.



REQUEST IN MANAGUA — Members of the Movement of Mothers of Political Prisoners at a rally in Managua to seek the release of jailed relatives. The government said there would be no amnesty until the contra war ended.

Indians Say Managua Broke Its Promise

By James McMoyné
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The top exiled political leaders of the Miskito Indians and other indigenous peoples of Nicaragua have accused the Nicaraguan government of reneging on a promise to begin peace talks with Indian rebel officials.

Last week, it appeared that the ruling Sandinista government was willing to allow 10 rebel leaders of the Indian and the black Creoles to fly to Managua, without conditions, to discuss a proposal to

end the six-year conflict with the Miskitos and other groups.

But a Miskito leader, Brooklyn Rivera, said Thursday that the Sandinistas had changed their minds and imposed conditions for opening talks that the Indian leaders found unacceptable.

Mr. Rivera warned that without a negotiated settlement, the northern Nicaraguan coast, which is the Indians' homeland, would remain a war zone and that the Indians would refuse to accept the government's authority.

"If the Sandinistas want to ex-

clude us, there won't be a solution," Mr. Rivera said.

Having first told the Indian leaders that they would not have to accept an amnesty before traveling to Managua, Mr. Rivera said, the Sandinistas unexpectedly reversed their position at the last moment. They also demanded that the Indians change the name of their political organization.

The Indian group is known by the Miskito name "Yamatama," which means "the organization of the nations of Mother Earth," Mr. Rivera said. He said "Mother

Earth" was the Indians' name for their homeland along the North Atlantic coast.

An Indian leader, Steadman Fagoth, said the Sandinistas objected to the idea of the Indians' considering themselves a separate nation.

Mr. Rivera said it appeared that the Sandinistas reconsidered their offer to talk to Indian leaders after deciding that allowing them to come to Managua without first accepting an amnesty would set a precedent that could be invoked by the leaders of the main American-backed rebel army.

Leaders of the rebels, known as contras, have demanded that they be allowed to go to Managua to negotiate with the Sandinistas, and they have refused a Sandinista demand that they accept amnesty.

In 1981 and 1982, the Sandinistas shot several Indians, burned many of their villages, imprisoned their leaders and forced thousands of Indians into government camps. More than 12,000 Indians fled to Honduras.

In the last year and a half, however, the Sandinistas appear to have made a major effort to redress some of the wrongs, offering an amnesty and limited local autonomy and permitting most Indians to return to their villages.

But a fiftieth guerrilla war goes on in the isolated coastal swamps and savannas of the north coast, and according to Miskito leaders, their people harbor a deep distrust of the Sandinistas. Several thousand Indians remain in refugee camps in Honduras.

Mr. Rivera and other Miskito leaders in Costa Rica said they had agreed to discuss seven points with the Sandinistas: autonomy, the return of all refugees, reconstruction of destroyed villages, indemnification for damages, the reintroduction of Miskito political groups, the reintegration of guerrilla fighters and a negotiated cease-fire.

Mr. Rivera said his people were sick of war and exile and were sincerely trying to find the means to negotiate an end to their conflict with the Sandinistas.

"We have been in an unequal war for seven years," he said. "We have suffered too much."

For 15 Iowans, It's Bush by a Country Mile

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

CLIVE, Iowa — In this little corner of the world, Vice President George Bush was the star of the first Republican presidential debate of the 1988 campaign.

He came across as calm, steady, seasoned, comfortable with himself, properly loyal to his boss, and — in a word that does not often creep into the same sentence with his name — strong.

"I'd feel comfortable being in the same foxhole with George Bush," Don Langford, 53, a farmer, mused moments after watching the debate on television Wednesday night with a group of neighbors.

"The thing that impressed me the most was right off when he said, 'After seven years of loyalty, why would I criticize Reagan now?'" said Carol Wise, 40, who works at a local farm museum. "That gave me a feeling of courage in the man — that he's willing to stand by what he's already committed to."

"He was very stable and steady, yet with enough wit to return the fire of the others," said Wilma Hall, 48, a homemaker.

The three were among 15 Dallas

County Republicans, nearly all of whom are undecided on a candidate, unscientifically chosen by The Washington Post to watch the debate and comment afterward.

Mr. Bush got the best reviews from this group, followed by Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, whose buoyancy and optimism struck a welcome chord in a state that, though now beginning to recover, endured a harsh stretch of farm failures and loss in land values in the mid-80s.

On the minus side: The aggressive style of the former Delaware governor, Pierre S. D. Pont, 4th, and his proposal to wipe out farm subsidies were unpopular with several viewers who had started the evening intrigued with him and curious to learn more. "He did better as an unknown," said Rod Davis, 46, an accountant.

Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s tightly wound demeanor unnerved several in the group. "I fear him on the military end," said Shirley Kiefer, 53, a teacher.

And the former television evangelist Pat Robertson's focus on so-

cial issues confirmed the worst suspicions of these mainstream Republicans. "I know the kind of people who follow Pat Robertson, and the word compromise isn't in their vocabulary," said Sam Wise, 42, a farmer.

Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, who had a slight lead over Mr. Bush in the most recent Iowa poll by The Des Moines Register, drew a mixed response. Several complimented him for his legislative and problem-solving skills, but others left wondering what he stands for.

Those who participated in the viewing group live about a half-hour west of Des Moines in Dallas County, a mix of small towns, big farms and creeping exurbia. It is a county where Republican Party regulars have tangled in recent years with an influx of newcomers from evangelical churches, and the scars are still fresh.

Mr. Bush was the top vote-getter in the Dallas County caucuses in 1980 when he first ran for president, just as he was throughout Iowa.

The group was too small to be a scientific sampling. But with the

one major exception in the view of Mr. Robertson, the group's reactions closely resembled views registered in a separate, broader telephone survey taken the night of the debate by SRI Research Center Inc., a Nebraska marketing firm.

That survey of 400 Republicans in Iowa, New Hampshire and the southern "Super Tuesday" states found that Mr. Bush was judged to have "won" by 34 percent of the viewers. He was trailed by Mr. Robertson with 15 percent; Mr. Kemp and Mr. Dole, both 14 percent; "Don't know," 8 percent; and Mr. D. Pont and Mr. Haig, 6 percent each.

In the Dallas County group, Mr. Bush won most of his plaudits for his loyalty and support of the proposed medium-range arms treaty.

When Mr. Bush described the treaty as something "that's good for my grandchildren and the rest of the world," there were approving nods around the room. "It amazes me that five of the six are saying it is a bad idea," Chet Randolph, 62, a TV host and agriculturalist, said afterward. "How many missiles do we need?"

Woody Herman, Bandleader, Dies

By Tim Page
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Woody Herman, 74, a clarinetist from Milwaukee who led one of the most varied, durable and successful of the big bands, died Thursday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Herman suffered from congestive heart failure, emphysema and pneumonia, according to a hospital spokesman. Mr. Herman was admitted to the coronary intensive-care unit March 26 because of effects of medication taken for altitude sickness during a tour through Colorado and Utah, his manager, Tom Cassidy, said.

Over a career that lasted half a century, Mr. Herman led a succession of ensembles — generally calling each one his "Thundering Herd" — in a wide spectrum of popular music from blues to pop to rock and beyond.

The songs most closely associated with Mr. Herman include "Woodchopper's Ball," "I've Got the World on a String," "Apple Honey," "Summer Sequence," "Four Brothers," "Caldonia," and the group's theme song, "Blue Flame." Mr. Herman conducted the band, played clarinet and saxophone, and sang in a light baritone voice that was warm and musical and slightly husky.

"Year by year, there have been certain basic consistencies in Woody Herman's so-called Thundering Herd," John S. Wilson wrote in a 1980 review for The New York Times. "The level of musicianship has been high, the age level has been low, the turnover in personnel has been frequent and, primarily because of the last factor, some of his orchestras have been better than others."

Michael James wrote in the New Grove Dictionary of American Music: "Although Herman's instrumental expertise was considerable, his essential importance was as an organizer."

"His rare ability to assemble and sustain bands notable both for their solo and collective qualities grew especially clear in the late years of World War II, when his group typically combined brilliant improvisation with exuberant and incisive ensemble playing (this was the band for which Stravinsky composed his 'Ebony Concerto')."

The harmonic procedures of pop influenced Herman's next orchestra even more deeply, confirming his



Woody Herman

born jazz pianist whose version of "This Masquerade," with guitarist George Benson, won a Grammy in 1976 and made him famous as a top performer fusing rock and jazz. Tuesday of cancer in New York.

Mr. Herman was the model of the nomadic, hard-working professional musician, an unflappable craftsman who played for many thousands of people each year, at black-tie supper clubs or small-town dances, in Carnegie Hall or a rock auditorium.

Augustus B. Kimmel, 87, Revolutionized Steel Industry
LA JOLLA, California (AP) — Augustus B. Kimmel, 87, a metallurgist who revolutionized the steel industry and worked directly with Robert Oppenheimer on the Manhattan Project, has died.

Mr. Kimmel earned 58 patents and was credited with developing low-alloy steels that were stronger, tougher and more easily welded. He also invented powder metallurgy, a process making it possible to produce complicated metal parts without machining.

Other deaths:
Kamal el-Mallakh, 69, the archaeologist who discovered Pharaoh Cheops's first tomb next to the Great Pyramid at Giza 33 years ago, of a heart attack Thursday in Cairo.

Burnett Bolloten, 78, who covered the Spanish Civil War as a United Press correspondent, Tuesday in Sunnyvale, California, following a long illness.

Jorge Dallo, 39, the Argentine-

AMERICAN TOPICS

'Aggressive' Begging Outlawed in Seattle

Seattle has banned aggressive begging, an ever more common sight in American cities. A new law passed 7-0 by the City Council makes it a misdemeanor or punishable by a fine of up to \$500 and 90 days in jail.

"Aggressive" panhandling is defined as "with intent to intimidate." A police official told The New York Times this includes blocking a pedestrian's path, touching a person, urging on others following a pedestrian, operating in groups to surround a person and creating a threatening atmosphere.

The new ordinance replaces one that required the police to have a complaint who would testify in court. Few complaints would be brought. So few panhandlers stopped begging. The new law says police testimony is sufficient.

A spokesman said the council was concerned that persistent beggars were deterring shoppers, tourists and conventions from visiting downtown.

Jerry Sheehan of the American Civil Liberties Union says the ordinance interferes with the free speech of beggars. Advocates for the homeless, while generally agreeing that hustlers have become too importunate, are demanding more city resources for housing Seattle's estimated 3,200 homeless citizens this winter.

Short Takes

Restoration of the west front of the U.S. Capitol building has been completed nine months ahead of schedule and for \$29 million, or \$20 million less than estimates published when the work began four years ago. Elliott Carroll, executive assistant in the Capitol architect's office, said the time and money were saved because "there were no unpleasant surprises when the patient was opened up."

Stories of Wall Street echoing with the sound of falling bodies after the stock market crash of 1929 are more myth than reality, according to The Wash-

ington Post. From "Black Thursday," Oct. 24, to the end of the year, 100 suicides and attempted suicides were reported by The New York Times. Eight of these 100 jumped from buildings, bridges, boats or airplanes. Of these eight deaths, four were attributed to losses suffered in the crash. Two were in the Wall Street area. On the other hand, the rate for suicides of all kinds, which had climbed steadily during the prosperous 1920s, peaked in 1932 when 17.4 of every 100,000 Americans took their own lives, a record high. The national figure for 1985 was 12.0.

When McDonald's Corp. wanted Quality Inns International Inc. not to use the name McSleep Inn for a new chain of cut-rate hotels, Quality sued McDonald's for harassment. McDonald's has challenged the use of the Mc prefix for company names in the past, especially when they have been associated with food. It stopped a New York eatery from calling itself McBagel. Quality officials said that since their McSleep line serves no food, there should be no conflict. The case is pending.

Women who hold paying jobs may also have to do the housework but so do men, James A. Gregory wrote in a letter to the Los Angeles Times: "Who do you think planted and maintained a garden, mowed the lawn, unplugged drains, swept the patio, fixed the car, built and installed new kitchen cabinets, painted the bathroom, bathed the dog, built a doghouse, climbed on the roof to install the television antenna, replaced the bathroom sink, pruned the trees and so on?"

When a gunman fired at Carlos Montalvo, an agent with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the bullet struck the agent's gun, lodging within the barrel. "I could not even begin to tell you the odds on this," said Lieutenant Douglas Falk of the Hialeah, Florida, police department. "The gun, in fact, saved his life."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Aquino Tries to Allay Fears Over Terrorism

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino said Friday that she did not believe that the slayings of three Americans on Wednesday near Clark Air Base represented a new threat to U.S. military and business interests in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino made her comments as a Communist urban terror group disavowed any role in the killings.

In remarks to foreign reporters, Mrs. Aquino also tried to allay the growing fears of her Southeast Asian neighbors that the instability and spiraling cycle of violence may make it too dangerous for Manila to press ahead with plans to hold a regional summit meeting scheduled for mid-December.

Several officials and diplomats from countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have voiced reservations about traveling to Manila for the forum. The slayings of the three Americans were expected to reinforce those fears.

"The summit meeting will go through as mentioned in December," Mrs. Aquino said. She said Philippine security officials were already meeting with their counterparts in the other five ASEAN capitals and are "taking all measures to ensure that each head of state and head of government be given maximum protection."

The six ASEAN nations are the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

Mrs. Aquino told the foreign reporters she had not received a full report on the killings outside Clark Air Base in Angeles City, and she said reports that the Alex Boncayao Brigade, the armed urban terrorist wing of the Communist New People's Army, was behind the killings were still "unvalidated."

Two American servicemen, a retired U.S. serviceman and a Filipino were killed in four coordinated attacks outside the base.

When asked if the situation had deteriorated to the point where American interests in the Philippines were in danger, Mrs. Aquino replied curtly, "I don't think so."

The Alex Boncayao Brigade issued a statement Friday in Manila denying that it made a telephone call Thursday claiming responsibility for the killings and saying that it

had nothing to do with the Wednesday slayings. The statement said the brigade operated exclusively in Manila, while the attacks took place in Angeles City, Pampanga Province, north of here.

The U.S. Embassy here, meanwhile, was advising Americans to take "appropriate security precautions" because more attacks against U.S. citizens might come.

An embassy spokesman, Mary Carlin, reading the advisory over the U.S. armed forces television station, said the slayings "were apparently directed toward official Americans, and two of the three were in military uniform."

Clark remained under intense security Friday, and U.S. officials continued to restrict travel off the base to the most essential trips.

Most analysts believe the murders were perpetrated by either Communist assassination squads, known as "sparrow units," or renegade rightist military officers. Both groups share a common aim: to destabilize the Aquino government and perhaps provoke her into taking a dramatic step such as declaring martial law or a state of emergency.

Many analysts suspect that rightist military rebels may have killed the American servicemen, knowing that the Communists would be blamed.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Brazil Poses a Dilemma

With the stock market's troubles, the dilemma of the Brazilian bank debts becomes more difficult. It has been eight months since the Brazilians suspended payments on their debts, now more than \$70 billion. About a third of it is owed to American banks, and under American rules the regulators now have to decide whether to require the banks to start writing it off.

To write it off reduces a bank's capital. Most of the major lenders to Brazil set up special reserves last spring against that possibility, and until last week the regulators could have ordered them to write off 10 percent without any great concern. But with the whole financial structure under great strain, anything that constrains liquidity and the banking system's ability to keep lending normally is going to require very careful thought. There is also a risk that, as write-offs begin, some bank might try to recoup its loss by seizing Brazilian property — a ship's cargo, perhaps, or a plane. In present conditions, any disruption of trade would be harmful.

But the regulators cannot afford simply to ignore Brazil's refusal to pay. They do not wish to give the impression, either to borrowers or to banks, that there are no consequences of breaking commitments. Brazil wants concessions on its debts, but

resents the conditions that the lending countries generally impose, the most important of which is economic reform. Debt concessions are a form of foreign aid, and the donors are entitled to ask the recipients to respond by doing what they can to let their own economies work more efficiently.

The Brazilian government, unfortunately, seems to regard this kind of condition as an infringement of the country's sovereignty and an assault on its national pride. President José Sarney has been doing a spectacularly unsteady job of managing the economy, and his authority is fading. The Brazilian Congress is meanwhile in the process of writing a constitution, and it is unclear how long President Sarney's term will last or even whether the country will continue to have presidential government. In the midst of this confusion it is difficult for Brazil to make policy on an issue as heavily freighted with emotion as the bank debts.

The regulators are reportedly trying to work out a temporary solution in which everyone gives a little — banks, Brazil, even the regulators themselves — in order to slide along for a while with no collisions and no write-offs. It will not solve anything, but in the circumstances perhaps that is the best solution — if it can be managed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Vengeful Legacy?

In announcing his second choice for the Lewis Powell vacancy on the Supreme Court, President Reagan combatively showed himself unshaken by the Senate's embarrassing rejection of his first choice. To learn whether Douglas Ginsburg's nomination will prove as provocative as Robert Bork's was must await confirmation hearings, but the president's defiant tone is inauspicious.

"Let us all resolve that the process of confirming a Supreme Court nominee will never again be distorted," Mr. Reagan said on Thursday. But the Senate that voted against the Bork nomination by a decisive 58-to-42 vote needs no such correction. It tested that nomination with meticulous fairness and exhaustive hearings that intelligently probed his record and philosophy.

Nor does the Senate need Mr. Reagan's spur to speedy action. The four-month delay in replacing the respected moderate Powell with a confirmable candidate is the president's responsibility.

Judge Ginsburg, like Judge Bork, sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., but he has amassed much less of a record. That fulfills the prophecy of some Bork supporters that the next nominee would be less vulnerable to cross-examination based on prolific criticisms of the court. The Senate's challenge is to learn what it can about a nominee who, at age 41, has no Bork of Bork to defend and may feel less need

to open himself to discussion of his views. Administration officials seem to be kicking themselves for not pressing the Bork battle on ideological grounds. That seemed to underlie Mr. Reagan's remarks on Thursday about "the rights of the victims of crime and the rights of society."

The Senate is unlikely to be impressed either by the open ideology or by Judge Ginsburg's credentials as a crime fighter. In his brief career as law professor, government official and judge for 14 months, the offenses he has dealt with mainly concern anti-trust.

Is the president making good on his promise to nominate someone the Senate will dislike "just as much" as Judge Bork? Mr. Reagan displays a certain vengeful combativeness precisely by nominating someone so young. Judge Ginsburg would be the fifth youngest justice in history after James Iredell on the very first Supreme Court, William Johnson, a Jefferson appointee, the failed Joseph Story, a McKinley appointee, and William O. Douglas, appointed by Franklin Roosevelt. Three of them served more than 30 years.

What brilliance and special experience would be brought to the court? Getting to know Douglas Ginsburg will have lasting importance. If he is confirmed, he might well be handing down judgments, Ronald Reagan's lasting legacy, in 2017.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wives Win a Victory

It certainly must have been easier for the U.S. military — and for the Foreign Service and many national corporations, too — back in the days when wives could be counted upon to devote full time and attention to the demands of husbands' employers. Packed up with the rest of the gear and shipped around from pillar to post, these women were in many cases treated like a valuable accessory, an unpaid extra who was assigned all kinds of tasks to be performed for the benefit of the company or the service. To make matters worse, a wife's performance in these tasks was often taken into account in determining her husband's career progress.

We thought those days were over — but we were wrong. Two Air Force wives recently complained about policies at Grissom Air Force Base in Indiana, and when those complaints became public, investigators found that their problem was not unique. These women held full-time civilian jobs, and in each case their husbands, mid-career officers in the Air Force, had been told that they would not be promoted unless their wives quit their jobs. Nothing subtle here. The

commanding officer stated his terms as if he was not asking anything out of the ordinary. There is plenty of work to keep these women busy right here on the base, he said, and they are expected to volunteer to do it.

The predictable and justified protests — is the Air Force caught in some kind of a time warp? — from those familiar with the realities of women's rights, economic necessities and family relationships in the America of 1987 resulted in an Air Force investigation, a congressional inquiry and, this week, a new order from the Department of Defense. Secretary Casper Weinberger announced that from now on the department will not interfere in a spouse's decision to work, stay at home or volunteer. That is a good ruling. The point is not that all service wives want to work outside the home or that great numbers of them do not do extremely valuable volunteer community service on their own time. What was wrong here was the assumption on the part of their husbands' employer that it could command service from a spouse and forbid paid employment.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Restore Egypt to the League

The question of readmitting Egypt to the Arab League may or may not be on the official agenda at the League summit which opens in Amman on Nov. 8. It will certainly be the chief topic backstage. The small Gulf states, which have been left feeling vulnerable by the Gulf crisis, would like Egypt's return. They would like to feel protected by a nation of substantial military capacity.

Formal readmission is unlikely. Saudi Arabia, which will be the moving spirit at the summit, does not care for decisions which are not unanimous, and there is no sign that Syria is ready to forgive Egypt for its separate peace with Israel, the treaty which occasioned Cairo's dismissal in 1979. The Gulf states will, however, have another option. They can follow Jordan in restoring full diplomatic ties with Egypt even if it remains excluded from the Arab League. In so doing, they would only be giving official recognition to their unofficial relations with Cairo.

The isolation has now almost gone, except in name. However, Egypt's return to the Arab League would strengthen the

moderate camp against the extremists. It is also an essential preliminary step toward the Arabs adopting a unified policy toward the Middle East peace process. This is reason enough for the West to encourage the moderates to end Egypt's formal isolation.

— THE TIMES (London).

Hard Choices for Reagan

Critical choices must be made about the defense budget. Many new weapons systems in the grab bag pushed by President Reagan have reached the transition between development and production. There is not enough gold in Fort Knox (or in the future paychecks of American taxpayers) to produce them all at once. The president faces unpalatable choices. Even if he agrees with Congress on a budget resolution that includes new taxes, the Pentagon budget must be cut. If he doesn't accept new taxes, the Gramm-Rudman cuts will take effect automatically.

If choices are not made now, Mr. Reagan's successor, whether Republican or Democrat, will face a management nightmare.

— THE BOSTON GLOBE.

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OPINION



These Are Hard Days For Reagan

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — This is a most difficult time for Ronald Reagan. He is being pushed by financial crisis to a tax policy he abhors and by the logic of diplomacy toward a superpower summit that his conservative adherents oppose. Encouraged by Attorney General Edwin Meese, he has unwisely opened a second front with the Senate on another controversial Supreme Court nomination. The prospects for Mr. Reagan's declining presidency do not seem bright.

But the strain of these public confessions is secondary to the president's whose private life has become riddled by the sorrows of Nancy Reagan. The Reagans are close beyond any normal measure. He spent much of October comforting Nancy Reagan during her battle with cancer, as she had comforted him. He told her of the death of her mother. He hates to fly, but he flew with her to Phoenix and came back again himself that night because he had work to do to Phoenix to help his wife mount Edith Luckert Davis, who had also been a friend to him.

Throughout most of his life, Mr. Reagan has comforted others in time of sorrow. "Love is never wasted, love is never lost," he told the weeping families of 248 Americans who died in a Newfoundland plane crash in 1985. But that was a public event. It is more important to know that he regularly

One wonders sometimes if even his huge store of optimism and self-reliance is large enough to keep him going.

writes letters and makes telephone calls to persons who have lost loved ones, even when the cameras are off.

In two decades of writing about Mr. Reagan, I have heard from time to time after some tragedy that he had telephoned or written a person he never knew. The disclosures usually came from the recipients of the calls and letters, for Mr. Reagan made it a point not to publicize them. I made notes and stored the information, as journalists are trained to do. We always think that the hell tolls for someone else.

When my mother died several years ago, the president called to offer condolences. I thanked him and said that her death had been expected and that I had thought I was prepared for it, but that it had really hit quite hard. "You are never prepared for the death of your mother," he said softly. It seemed to me — and still seems — about the most sensible and kindly thing that could be said. It also struck me that Mr. Reagan was talking in a different voice without a script.

Mr. Reagan's remarks about his mother in the State of the Union address last February, Horace Busby observed that this was rare for Mr. Reagan in a public speech. "Unlike other presidents who have summoned up memories of their mothers with little provocation. This underscored what is often overlooked: He has been, by far, the most private of presidents, allowing little to be known of him."

It may be that one of the secrets of Mr. Reagan's political success is that the private Reagan comes through somehow to Americans in ways that are imperfectly understood. I don't know. I do know that Mr. Reagan, who has spent most of his life in the spotlight, is an astonishingly private person who conceals his griefs and does not discuss his fears. It must cost him a lot in this time, when his wife is suffering and his friend Mike Deaver is on trial. One wonders sometimes if even Mr. Reagan's huge store of optimism and self-reliance is large enough to keep him going.

His writers are taught to sit aside their feelings. At the Reagan White House, if they work for television news, they also learn the art of seeking questions at a president who seeks to avoid answering them. This art form, not particularly ennobling for either side, is complicated further by Mr. Reagan's hearing difficulties.

As the president left for Phoenix last week, CBS White House correspondent Bill Plante shouted condolences to him. Others joined in. The president, thinking they were shouting questions about the summit, kept walking. Later, when an aide explained to him what had happened, he laughed about it and was pleased that others cared enough to comfort him. He is in need of that now. It is a most difficult time for the Reagans.

The Washington Post.

In the Gulf, Too, the Soviet Union Is on the Move

By Robert G. Neumann

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — In the Gulf region, the Soviet Union has played on Arab fears of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini with considerable skill, although without as yet achieving outstanding results.

As the main armorer of Iraq and a model of a reliable arms supplier (which America is not), the Soviet Union's preponderant interests have been on the Arab side, paralleling somewhat America's course. At the same time Moscow has been careful to keep as many avenues as possible open to Tehran, especially in new trade ventures and economic projects.

The Soviets have been opportunistic in the Gulf. They have sought to benefit from American mistakes or overreaction, such as the U.S. refueling of Kuwaiti tankers.

Kuwait has long tried to get the superpowers involved in the Gulf war, if only as a signal to Iran to lay off. The long and inextinguishable American silence to a Kuwaiti refueling request was broken only after the calamitous impact of Washington's "Irangate" caused the Kuwaitis to make a comparable request to the Soviets who acceded speedily, albeit in a low-key manner and with limited resources. Washington responded massively.

U.S. naval action has made the Iranians curious. But while probably incapable of inflicting major damage on U.S. forces, they still stir the fires enough to keep the U.S. Congress unsettled and the U.S. public divided.

The Arab Gulf states have now come around to regarding the U.S. refueling and escorting action as positive. But those states know that they will have to live with a powerful Iran, whatever the face of the regime in Tehran. They are nervously pleased to be supported by America's might, but they are not eager for confrontation.

Thus they are ready to offer the United States access to whatever facilities it needs on a discreet, case-by-case basis. But if Washington is foolish enough to ask for official and permanent base rights, then its diplomacy will cross the invisible line between the possible and the politically unacceptable — and send the Arabs turning to the Soviets as the more flexible and "moderate" balancers.

The Arabs also constantly ask if the United States is at long last going to stay the course. They have not forgotten how it proclaimed the "vital importance" of its interests in Lebanon, only to pull out abruptly soon after. They are still shaken by the Iran-contra affair. They nervously hear alarm in speeches in Congress and are aware of the considerable American popular uneasiness over Gulf policy.

All this has allowed the Soviets to present themselves, ever so carefully, as potential peacemakers in the Iran-Iraq war. If America has long claimed to be uniquely capable of peacemaking in the Arab-Israeli dispute because it has credibility on both sides, the Soviets can make the same claim in the Gulf — and in growing measure in the Arab-Israeli dispute as well, as I showed in the first of these articles.

The objective may be a "double Tashkent" — a repetition of the peace-making role Moscow played when it brokered an Indian-Pakistan peace in 1970. It may fail, but the goal gives Soviet diplomacy a unified framework that U.S. policy sadly lacks.

The two diplomatic forays in the Middle East are not isolated. Mikhail Gorbachev has been persuaded by influential and knowledgeable advisers like Yevgeny Primakov that a different and more flexible approach toward the Third World is required.

Regarding South Africa, the Soviet Union has long pressed for a "one man, one vote" solution. No longer. Moscow understands the dilemma of the white population and declares itself now ready to advocate a transitional period similar to the one negotiated for Zimbabwe.

The Soviets were in the forefront of advocating economic sanctions against South Africa. No longer. They have discovered that outside pressure only solidifies regimes like Iran's.

In Nicaragua, the Soviets now advocate national reconciliation.

In Nicaragua they signal a willingness to limit military support.

In Afghanistan they have indicated a willingness to withdraw troops if a political formula can be found to end the impression that they are abandoning local allies to the mercies of the resistance. They admit in private that the war cannot be won.

To be sure, this assessment of Soviet diplomacy is still tentative. Much depends on one man — Mr. Gorbachev.

China: The Party Is Taming the Army

By Harlan W. Jencks

BERKELEY, California — Of the "four modernizations" being pursued by Deng Xiaoping and his supporters, defense has the lowest priority, after agriculture, industry and science and technology. But the restricted budget for hardware has not precluded improving the software of China's military establishment. Army training has been upgraded. An extensive system of "veteran revolutionaries of the old generation" to step aside in 1978. Several generations of senior officers must be retired to break up their networks of influence and connections, a process that only time and death can complete.

Without support from some high-ranking officers, military reform could not have progressed as far as it has. Xu Xiangpin and Nie Rongzhen, the two remaining marshals of the PLA, have generally backed modernization. They and other elderly "modernizers," like Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi and the navy commander, Liu Huaqing, helped shape the reforms and then provided vital backing.

In return, they insist that economic and social reforms not go too far. Building a modern army is one thing; allowing student demonstrations and "bourgeois liberalization" is another. PLA elders, active and retired, view such activity as a destabilizing threat to security.

The army is becoming smaller, better trained, more professional and less politically active. But its equipment will only slowly improve, as carefully selected foreign technology is infused. It will take years and a lot of scarce foreign exchange.

It is ironic that the recent U.S. government decision to tighten restrictions on exports of military technology to China was prompted by the sale by Beijing of weapons like the Silkworm missile to Iran. The Gulf war has been a blessing to China's military industries. They must somehow finance research and development costs. Arms sales, including those Washington is trying to stop, earn most of the foreign exchange that the Chinese armed forces need to buy U.S. technology.

The writer is a research associate specializing in defense issues at the Center for Chinese Studies, University of California at Berkeley. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Modern Washington Has Been Prone to Stalemate

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The chief reason the United States has drifted into market crash, and risks sinking into recession or worse, is that American government is powerless to act when an irreconcilable conflict exists between the president and Congress.

Such a conflict has existed for years on budget and tax policy. Congress won't yield to Ronald Reagan on how to cut expenditure, and the president would not yield to Congress on raising taxes. This nothing was done — except to borrow money, mainly from Japan, to pay the expenses of American government.

As things now stand, even when president and Congress agree on a common objective, as they have on cutting the deficit, action is blocked when there is disagreement on methods. This is a basic problem of American government. It has grown steadily worse during the last two decades.

For 15 of the last 19 years, Congress and the executive branch have been controlled by opposed political parties. This was not generally the case before. The House of Representatives — the popular house, and the one in which revenue bills must originate — was in Republican hands from 1901 to 1911 and again from 1917 to 1933, for all but two years of that time under Republican presidents.

Democratic Party control existed during six of Woodrow Wilson's eight years as president, and was re-established with Franklin Delano Roosevelt's election in 1932, continuing until 1947. The Democrats reclaimed the House in the 1948 election. The Republicans took control when Dwight Eisenhower became president in 1953, but the Democrats took it back in the midterm election

of 1954 and have held the House of Representatives ever since.

Thus, from the beginning of the century to World War II, only Woodrow Wilson, in the last two years of his presidency, faced a hostile House. But since 1945 every president except John Kennedy and Jimmy Carter has, for at least a part of his term in the White House, been at odds with Congress.

This postwar American taste for electing Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses obviously coincides with the equally modern phenomenon of blocked and frustrated presidencies, and of presidential attempts to circumvent Congress — to, or near, the point of crime, in the Nixon and Reagan cases.

Is there anything to be done? Elect Democratic presidents as well as Democratic Congresses, a Democrat might say. But the one completed modern Democratic presidency, Mr. Carter's, was not a great success, either. Are there structural changes that might be made? Should they be made?

Several proposals have been offered. A simple but potentially far-reaching reform would be to change the congressional term from two years to four, and the Senate term from six years to eight, making both coincide with presidential terms.

Congress generally is willing to go along with a fresh and popular president when his mandate is new. Under the present arrangement, when two years have passed and the popular vote shifts away from him in the midterm election, as it nearly always does, congressional cooperation dwindles or ends. Consolidating presidential and congressional terms would

Log, somnolent (in the table), may be better for the liberties of the citizen than powerful and activist King Shook, who gobbled up all the little frogs.

But in that case, Americans had better begin asking small favors from their government rather than great accomplishments. You don't rule the world economy, or even your own, or properly play the superpower political game, with a political system geared to stalemate.

International Herald Tribune.
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Brokers' Complaint

LONDON — The brokers' notice that within the past fortnight unusual job lots of stocks, especially of Americans, have been purchased outright. Buying on margins, or selling on borrowed securities, has not been as rife as in the past. They do not welcome this. It is speculation, and especially its first step, which brokers like. For months the public has been quite indisposed to speculate, and account after account, the volume of business which has to be adjusted at the end of settlements has been shrinking. Nevertheless brokers and dealers represent that the markets are in a much sounder condition than for a long while.

1912: Vice President Dies

NEW YORK — James S. Sherman, the Vice President of the United States, died at 9:30 tonight [Oct. 30]. The Vice President had been suffering from a complication of diseases,

including serious kidney trouble. Mr. Sherman was candidate for re-election as Vice President on the Republican ticket. Mr. Sherman was 57 years of age, having been born at Utica, New York, in 1855. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1887, serving five terms. He was elected Vice President in 1908.

1937: France Is Warned

PARIS — France was warned to eradicate the Communistic influence in its colonies and to effect a reconciliation between the Right and Left at home if it wanted to safeguard itself against war, by Philippe Barre, French journalist. He said that France had not been able to avoid the appearance of being compromised with the Communists, and that propaganda was rampant in the colonies. He pointed out that if this propaganda succeeded and France was obliged to send troops to the colonies, then the country would be in a weakened position to oppose the dictators.

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The November issue of Connaissance des Arts contains numerous articles on the upcoming auction season, which promises to be even more eventful than the last.

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Spanish Art, From El Greco to Picasso to 1987

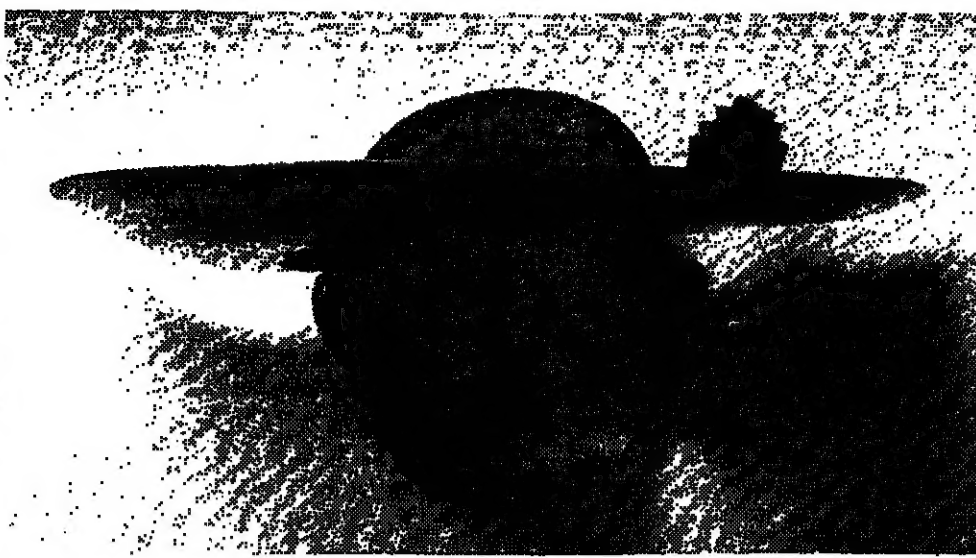
By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The peculiar and yet elusive flavor of the Spanish sensibility is a haunting presence all through four exhibitions devoted to five centuries of Spanish art at the Petit Palais and the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris.

"From El Greco to Picasso," a sumptuous exhibition at the Petit Palais, presents more than 150 works by nearly 70 artists including Velázquez, Ribera, Zurbarán, Murillo and an interesting array of less imposing talents. The stars of the show are represented by some major works — El Greco, for instance, by 11 paintings including "The Baptism of Christ," "Christ Driving the Merchants Out of the Temple" and "The Agony in the Garden." There are some excellent items by Velázquez ("Aesop" and the dwarf "Il Primo," for instance) while Goya is impressively represented by more than 20 paintings, many of the first magnitude including portraits, scenes of witchcraft and genre scenes — though this last term sounds somewhat impertinent when applied to paintings of the intensity of "Maja and Celestina at the Balcony" or "Lazarillo de Tormes." Under his extraordinary brushstrokes, as mundane a subject as a dead turkey somehow manages to radiate a fateful dignity.

It is particularly interesting, in this context, to see Vicente López's portrait of Goya at the age of 80. It reveals a penetrating glance, as forceful as Picasso's, but more perceptive, and a willful expression of the mouth. López, incidentally, was Goya's successor as painter to the Spanish court.

But what about the peculiar flavor of the Spanish sensibility? As this partial survey suggests, it is



Four simultaneous exhibitions in Paris covering five centuries of Spanish art include Pablo Gargallo's sculpture "Picador" (1928) and Vicente López's "Portrait of Goya" (1826).

often marked with Baroque enthusiasm, but also there is something darker and more intensely tragic in Spanish painting than in the familiar repertoire of French or Italian art. One cannot help being struck, for instance, by the frequency with which persons marked by a heavy genetic fate, a bearded lady, a good number of court dwarfs, appear in this exhibition. The Viceroy of Naples commissioned Ribera to paint a bearded lady with her utterly masculine head, and the artist managed to handle this difficult subject with dignity and a certain low-key compassion. It has been argued that this is not a specifically Spanish inclination. A good number of Italian artists also devoted paintings to such subjects and this, we are told, was an outcropping of

an interest in all unusual manifestations of nature that came with the Renaissance. Still the Spanish Court took an unusually intense interest in paintings of this sort throughout the 17th century and the royal family was regularly attended by male and female dwarfs some of whom, like Madalena Ruiz, who served the Infanta Isabel, were insane. These two persons are shown in a 16th-century portrait by a disciple of Alonso Sánchez Coello in which the Infanta is shown laying a hand, protectively and possessively, on the head of her companion.

Yet such observations are still outside the subject in a sense, and this may be inevitable whenever one attempts to account for something as elusive as a mood. It does seem obvious, however, that there

is a tragic intensity and continuity in all this art, which also accounts for the characteristic mood of the darker Goya and of much of Picasso's work.

The three other shows, in the Musée d'Art Moderne, begin chronologically with "Le Siècle de Picasso." This show of more than 200 items begins with Picasso's Cubist period and assembles paintings and sculptures by such artists as Juan Gris, Salvador Dalí, Joan Miró, Julio González and, in a younger generation, Antoni Tàpies, Equipo Crónica, Eduardo Arroyo and, in another and utterly photorealistic vein, Antonio López. The thread of Picasso's work runs through all of this with paintings and sculptures ranging over 60 years.



In the same museum, "L'Imagination nouvelle" (The New Imagination) is a smaller show devoted to the artists who emerged during the '70s and '80s. Among these the most vigorously gifted is Miguel Barceló, an acknowledged star of the current avant-garde, as are Ferrán García Sevilla, who uses the random idiom of Neo-Expressionism and graffiti, and José María Sicilia whose abstract canvases are also on view in the last exhibition on the top floor of the museum, which is presented under the title: "Espanne 87 — Dynamiques et interrogations."

The novel aspect of this show is the emergence of a strongly intellectual concept of art in Spain. The works (for example, those of the sculptor Susana Solano) suggest this by themselves, but the inter-

pretation of Solano's work afforded by the catalogue, invoking as it does Freud, Heidegger and the French philosopher of deconstruction Jacques Derrida, tends to restrict art to the function of a hermeneutic metaphor. This does indeed seem to be the dominant trend today though it may be regarded as something of a dead end in aesthetic terms. In any event it is vigorous and often coherently defended by able theoreticians and it is no doubt to be expected, as Spain opens itself increasingly to outside influences, that Spanish artists should be tempted to follow this line, with its aura of radical intellectual integrity.

"De Greco à Picasso" and "Le Siècle de Picasso" run through Jan. 3; "L'Imagination nouvelle" and "Espanne 87" to Nov. 22.

African Sculpture From the Colonial Era

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Every now and then the art market provides insights into art forms that newsmen found their way into museums. The revelation this week at Drouot was African sculpture in the early colonial era.

During the brief transitional period spread over two generations at the most that took it from its timeless ritual art to its desolate, virtu-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ally artless present, Black Africa revealed an astonishing potential under the most adverse circumstances. The first quarter of the 20th century appears to have been the most creative period. It is around that time that the pagan of Europeans, from African ranges to pipe-smoking governors with whom black sculptors found themselves confronted induced them to produce carvings that defy classification.

A striking group of these were briefly seen at the Saturday viewing that preceded an auction held on Sunday by Jean Claude Binoche. Four of five large pieces, plus about 30 smaller wood figures, which were occasionally more remarkable still as works of art, emerged out of the 136 items. A good deal of the rest consisted of Airport Art, as African art buffs have come to call the gaudily painted carvings done in recent years in a style attempting to copy traditional masks and idols. The incongruous mix might have harmed the great pieces had

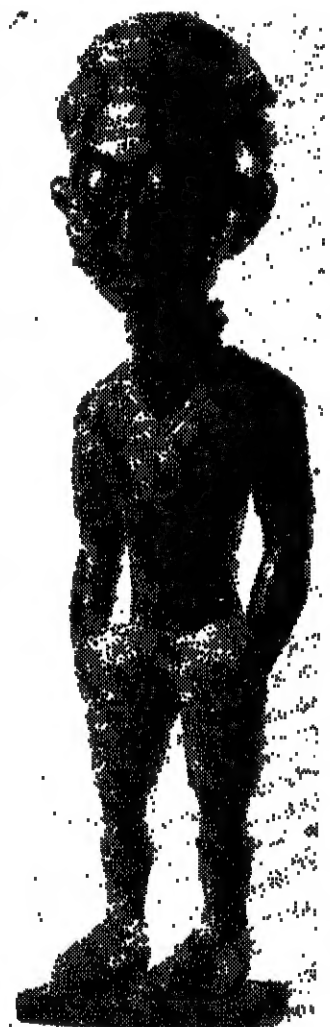
not the visual impact of these been so overwhelming.

The standing figure of a man, 37 centimeters (14.5 inches) high, with a head far too big for its frail body sums up the mood of this art when it stood half way between traditional ritual representations and three-dimensional portraits influenced by Europe. The upper part of the face with its domed forehead, its eyebrows raised high over the bulging eyes staring down as if gripped by some inner perception retains something of the Baule mask. But the tight-lipped mouth, puckered in a bitter expression, gives it a very different twist. Most expressive is the figure itself, hands in pocket, with legs too short for the bust and too slender for their big boots that irresistibly calls to mind Charlie Chaplin's impersonations.

No one knows how such works came about. This one is said to have been acquired in the Baule country in the Ivory Coast. Binoche, who spent many years traveling in Africa, says that it must have been done on the eve of World War I, which seems to be supported by the patination of the face in a natural dark wood, and the weathering of color. But, far more intriguing than the questions of where and when is the mystery of their purpose. Collectors and dealers familiar with Africa agree that carvings such as these were done by the Baules for themselves, not for Europeans with whom they had as yet limited contact.

The extraordinary thing is that the artists with no previous exposure to the outside world should have so easily integrated into their repertoire new motifs and, above all, so promptly devised a new aesthetic language. The shock of surprise sent the Baule standing man zooming to 31,239 francs (about \$5,340). This is an unheard-of figure concerning an art form that is not recognized as such, commercially, or indeed, otherwise.

The Baule carving is by no means a unique case due to the gifts of an isolated artist. Comparable developments took place at the same time elsewhere in Africa. The Ashanti in Ghana devised some astonishing works. Binoche's auction included the figure of a soldier pa-



Carved Baule figure was sold for 31,239 francs.

rating in the uniform worn by African soldiers. A rigid red collar tops his buttoned-up jacket and a bright red sash adorns his shorts. The man holds his rifle upright poised in the palm of his left hand. The head is, again, too big for the body. The eyes, done very differently from those of the Baule man, similarly stare at some invisible object, a yard or so ahead. The clenched teeth and heavy jaws are remarkably expressive.

This is a distinctly recognizable

portrait in an art to which portraiture was not overly familiar. A date on the rifle, 1916, gives it considerable documentary value. It went up to 23,313 francs.

Within a very short time, probably 20 years or so, a whole range of intermediary phases between African traditional and a new figurative art were developed.

Another Ashanti figure of an officer, sold for 5,649 francs, combines an almost purely African mask for the face — high angular cheekbones, closed eyes — with a European posture and costume for the body. Here the sculptor has gone one step further away from the tradition. The white man is represented seated on a chair, one leg crossed over the other, his right hand pressed against his belt, his left forearm resting on his thigh. The well-observed posture strongly suggests that the sitter was actually posing. This is a portrait that fits nowhere into the native African tradition. Surprisingly, the handling of the body reminds one of Modigliani's perception of his sitters, with their curving elastic-looking limbs. The expression, with big dilated eyes, pressed thin lips that increase the glare, evokes a mixture of squalor and triumphant ferocity. It is as good as the best in 20th-century Western art. Despite its astonishing parallelism, the carving still retains something of the traditional modeling of the human face at the hands of African sculptors.

Nothing of the sort survives in the standing figure of a felt-hatted ranger, legs apart, water flask dangling on his hip, that was carved by an anonymous artist of the Mende people in Sierra Leone. The squat sleek figure betrays a remarkable accuracy in the observation of military costume, including the two crossed leather straps over the short-sleeved shirt, the two knives in their sheath, the boots. The one odd detail is the African necklace tightly circling around the man's neck. The expression makes it a masterpiece of suggestive three-dimensional portraiture. Gleeful brushstrokes about sums it up. It touched a cord in the attendance as it rose to an unprecedented 68,188 francs. This is the highest price ever paid at auction or, dealers added,

in the trade, for an African representation of the conquering white man.

The diversity that was revealed by the Drouot sale in a sampling numbering less than 40 significant works is surprising. Together with the ability to perform on unfamiliar lines, innovative, and create brilliantly, it leaves no doubt about the fantastic potential that Africa had at that time. Has that potential survived? Looking at the appalling derivative work done in the last 20 years or so, bordering on parody and rarely avoiding vulgarity, one cannot be sure. The best hope lies in the immensity of a continent, its diversity and its many relatively untouched areas.

The reaction of the Western public was hardly less revealing than the art that provoked it. Dealers and collectors of traditional African art did not touch it. The response came from those concerned with 20th-century art. Measured by their standards, the works they were buying were going for peanuts even if prices for the top lots were huge compared with those paid hitherto. In the smaller lots, a few wonderful objects could be picked up in the 1,500-to-3,000-franc range. The U.S. dealer Jerome Eisenberg was the main buyer. The owner of the Royal Athena galleries in New York and Beverly Hills, California, he usually deals in antiquities from the ancient Mediterranean world, Greece and Rome and has now started branching off into Western European sculpture of the Middle Ages. Eisenberg bought 37 percent of the lots. Asked about his plans, he grinned. "I have no idea. I just loved it."



Penelope Lively Wins Booker

The Associated Press

LONDON — Penelope Lively won Britain's most prestigious award for fiction, The Booker Prize, for her book "Moon Tiger," a woman's reflections on her troubled life as she lies dying in a hospital. The prize carries an award of £15,000 (about \$25,800).

The choice Thursday was unexpected. Lively, 54, had been given only an outside chance by most critics. She entered the competition this year for a third time. Her two previous works that failed to win were "The Road to Lichfield" (1977) and "According to Mark" (1984).

Lively was born in Cairo, where she spent her early childhood. She moved to Sussex, England, and later studied modern history at St. Anne's College, Oxford University. Her earlier work includes six novels, three volumes of short stories and many children's books.

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Auctioneer
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Experts: Messrs. RYALUX and TURQUIN.



Giovanni Padriani called GIAMPERTINO (active in Milan from 1570 to 1640) "DAME CHASSERIE," painting on panel, 1.14 x 0.59 m., (MILAN) sold on May 2 and 3, 1981. Presented in the catalog as a work by Andrea SOLARDO under #115 where it was sold for 4,100 francs by an engraving by COUTURIER. Sold for 4,100.

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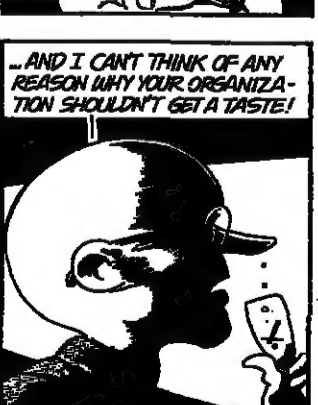
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THE FRENCH ART MARKET

Back in the Picture

In the winner-takes-all world of international art sales, Paris is staging a comeback. Sensational success in Japan, spectacular sales in the weeks to come and the inauguration of a prestigious auction house all point to the capital's reemergence as a leading auction center.



Far left: Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot, "La Rochelle - Entrée du port" (c.1851), 27 x 40.5 cm, oil on inlaid panel, signed lower right (Collection Georges Renand). Left: Henri Matisse, "La Conversation" (1941), 54 x 65 cm, oil on canvas, signed and dated upper left (Collection Georges Renand).

A Milestone in French Auctioneering

FIFTY major 19th and 20th century works, led by several little-known masterpieces, promise to make the Renand sale in Paris on November 20 a record-breaking occasion.

The Paris commissaires-priseurs could hardly have dreamed of a better way to inaugurate their new prestige auction venue, the sumptuously restored Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on the Avenue Montaigne. The Renand Collection impresses by its scope and variety — works range from Gérault to Van Dongen — with Van Gogh, Modigliani and Matisse the potential showstoppers.

Van Gogh's *Rooftops in The Hague* (watercolor-gouache) counts as one of the first indications of the artist's mature mastery. In a letter to his brother and staunchest supporter Theo, dated July 1882, Van Gogh cites *Rooftops* as the fruit of his determination to progress in drawing, perspective and proportion. The banal scene — red roofs, smoking chimneys, woodsheds and fields — is lent a sinister note by the stark black outline of a crow against a sky that Van Gogh termed "as silent and peaceful as one by Corot."

Among three works by Amedeo Modigliani are two highly prized female portraits, *La Belle Romaine* and *Femme à la Cravate Noire* (1917). With their tonal subtlety and subjects' impenetrable gaze, these portraits possess strange, bewitching charm. They figured in the Modigliani Exhibition held in Paris in 1981 and should prompt a record price for an artist infrequently seen at auction.

A tentative 50 million francs has been touted as a possible price for the Van Gogh and at least one of Modigliani's ladies (the *Cravate Noire* should outsell the *Belle Romaine*). *La Conversation* by Matisse shouldn't be far off that sum and looks certain to surpass the record (equivalent to 11 million francs) established for this artist in the U.S. in 1985. The fluid blues and yellows of the dresses offer an attractive contrast with a severely vertical red and black

background. No less than three other Matisse works are on offer, led by *Jeune Fille Assise* painted a year after *La Conversation* in 1942. It depicts a pensive blonde in a gray dress against a red background.

Corot is regularly present at auction in Paris. But most of his sought-after landscapes that come under the hammer are youthful views of the Roman countryside or late, melancholy scenes from Northern France. *Vue du Port de La Rochelle* (c.1851) is exceptional;

some experts rate it one of the finest French landscapes of the last century. The work depicts the harbor entry at the Atlantic port of La Rochelle — dominated by its two fortress-like towers — with the town and quayside visible in the background. The composition typifies Corot's sense of balance via its clash of horizontal (multi-toned grassland and gray-blue sky), with mid-canvas verticals (masts, flagpoles, spire and towers).

His portraits provide an interesting contrast. An early, earnest 1833 picture of his niece *Octavie Chamoiselle née Semmon* has an unusually conventional feel for Corot: may be his hands were tied by family demands. A bare-chested *Jeune Femme Assise* (1835-40), though smaller and less meticulous, provides a more faithful image of the painter's originality with its subdued interplay of white, gray and pale flesh-pink.

Early 19th century French art is represented by two other paintings: Gérault's *Marichal-Ferrand Anglais* and one of the famous series of *Odaliques* by Ingres.

From a historical point of view, the sale's next principal attraction is a blue-and-green-dominated Cézanne watercolor (1877-80) portraying a *Groupe d'Arbres* near Vichy. It suggests that the first seeds of cubism were sown long before the end of the 19th century.

Seurat figures with two relatively early works from his innovative divisionist days. A study of a static ballerina (1867) for *Les Puces* is a good, dappled example of that technique. *Une Périsseuse* (c.1867) — a canocist

glimpsed through the trees — served as a preparatory study for Seurat's celebrated *Île de la Grande Jatte*.

A frumpily realistic 1897 pastel portrait of *Blanche Tapit de Celyran* is Toulouse-Lautrec's contribution to the proceedings, while the Douanier Rousseau makes an unaccustomed appearance at auction with two pictures, including a key work from his first period, *Port d'Alger*.

The better of two Vuillards is a soft, intimate scene entitled *La Chambre Bleue* (1910), depicting a kimono-clad woman next to a dressing table. A beautiful street-scene (*Rue à Auteuil*) by Utrillo, painted just a couple of years later,

could set a record with around 3 million francs: five times the sum usually required to net works by this prolific artist.

Other highlights include Braque's somber *Barques Ebouées sur la Plage à Varenville* (1938), and a powerful *Remorqueur sur la Meuse* (1948) by Van Dongen. A superb lifesize bronze of *Eve*, by Rodin, is thrown in for good measure. (A videocassette presenting all the works in the sale is available.)

How much will the entire collection draw? The overall figure could reach 400 million francs with the Japanese, Arabs and Gery foundation setting the pace.

— Richard Percy

Who was Georges Renand?

Georges Renand (1879-1968) was a born-and-bred Parisian with a head for business and an eye for art.

Twenty years with the Crédit Lyonnais taught him finance, but he quit banking in 1922 to join the famous Samaritaine department store. Six years later he took over as joint boss along with friend and fellow picture-lover Gabriel Cognacq.

The move to the Samaritaine coincided with Renand's first forays into the art-market. A Bonnard nude launched what, over the next forty years, was to become a fabulous, varied collection of 19th and 20th century paintings. Whimsy, fancy and the flair of an instinctive connoisseur dictated Renand's choice.

Georges Renand left behind over 300 works at his death. Fifty of the best are up for sale in Paris on November 20. It promises to be the most important auction in the French capital since Gabriel Cognacq's own collection came under the hammer — back in 1952.

Curtain up on Drouot-Montaigne

ON November 20, Paris will welcome a new auction venue: the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, near the Plaza Athénée on the stylish Avenue Montaigne.

Auctions in a theater? Well, not any old auctions — just the most prestigious of the Paris season. And not any old theater — the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées has recently emerged from a 100 million-franc facelift, resplendent in Belle Époque glory and crisscrossed with the technology needed to function as a multipurpose arts center. Concerts, ballet and opera will be sharing the limelight with auctions.

The Champs-Élysées was designed by Belgian architect Henry Van Velde and opened in 1913. It was acclaimed for

both its pioneering use of reinforced concrete — then virtually unknown — and magnificent interior decoration. Leading contemporary artists Antoine Bourdelle, Maurice Denis and Edouard Vuillard covered the walls with mighty frescoes. Glass maestro René Lalique designed art nouveau chandeliers. Little wonder that the theater became — in 1957 — France's first 20th century building to be classified as an historic monument.

An exhaustive 13-month renovation program, sponsored by the State and the Caisse des Dépôts, was completed this summer. Sparing no effort to recapture the original "spirit of boldness and novelty," 39,000 square meters of murals have been repainted and 150,000 pieces of gold-leaf applied. Seats have

been restored with authentic woods and velvet upholstery. Although Lalique's glass moulds no longer exist, his chandeliers shimmer again in the form of sparkling resin look-alikes.

For Paris auctioneers, the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées represents the ideal solution to several needs — starting with space. The Hôtel Drouot, where all Paris sales are currently held, was rebuilt during the late 70s. Due to the 80s boom in auction activity it is now too small. Even its largest room will accommodate only a few hundred.

There will be no such restrictions in the 1,900-capacity auditorium of the Champs-Élysées: 650 prospective buyers will be able to follow proceedings from the stalls, the rest from the balcony and cir-

cle. Currency-conversion screens and the latest video techniques will enhance auction presentation. Longer pre-sale exhibitions will be possible. As from next year, extra office space beneath the theater will ease pressure on Drouot's headquarters.

The new venue, to be known officially as Drouot-Montaigne, should do wonders for the Drouot's prestige and credibility. The ambitious Joël-Marie Millon, President of the city's commissaires-priseurs, aims to put Paris firmly on the international auction map. Acquiring such a sumptuous saleroom is a fine start. Further sales — of the quality of the inaugural, eagerly awaited Renand Collection — should follow.

— Simon Hewitt, Antiques Trade Gazette

Bidding for International Business

A WATERSHED in art market history, 1992 will see the inevitable clash of two different auction systems.

French auctioneers (commissaires-priseurs) are appointed by the State and have a number of civil obligations. It is a unique system: sometimes inflexible and frustrating but offering, in return, considerable security to buyers and sellers. Take, for instance, the thirty-year authenticity guarantee that applies to any object acquired at auction in France.

Until World War II and even, in fact, during the immediate post-war years, France remained the world's leading auction center. All the great collections invariably passed through Paris, where the highest bids were registered, painters' market-value evaluated, and reputations made or marred.

Today things are rather different. Sotheby's and Christie's — followed recently by Phillips — have set up offices in the French capital and, over the years, gradually acquired

sizeable chunks of the market. Result: France's artistic heritage is systematically plundered and the finest items removed to London — a pattern fostered also, it is true, by less onerous art-sale taxation in England.

In 1992, however, the full application of the Treaty of Rome should see the removal of numerous trade barriers — with free competition becoming the rule and a fierce cross-Channel struggle in prospect.

Joël-Marie Millon, President of the Drouot Commissaires-Priseurs for the last two years, discussed the situation as it stands today and revealed his plans for the future of his beloved profession.

The post-1992 period will see major changes in your profession. What measures do you intend to take to counter British auction houses as they step up the pressure?

We are all determined to restore Paris to the place it deserves on the world art market. Starting in November, Paris will boast a prestigious

new saleroom, Drouot-Montaigne, in the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on the Avenue Montaigne. The Paris auction scene has become more dynamic and this requires an increase of "prestige sales": the only way to interest the media and thereby capture the public's imagination. If we are to progress, Paris needs to have an image of efficiency and high performance.

Even if this means giving up the single-sense policy to popular with buyers and collectors from France and abroad?

Don't forget that, in the past, prestige sales in Paris have been held at the Palais Galliera and the Palais d'Orsay. Today the former is the Museum of Fashion and Costume, while the latter has become the famous Musée d'Orsay, devoted to the 19th century as all art-lovers know. The site, layout and services of our usual sales venue, Drouot-Richelieu, are fine for day-to-day sales but no longer meet the demands of international clients — be they buyers or sellers — attracted by our

prestige sales. Today, such a top-level public demands that the setting, atmosphere and range of services live up to the image of a capital like Paris. All of their requirements will be met at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The treaty of Rome will be fully applied in 1992. It calls for the free circulation of goods and people within the European Community. This will help competitors from other member-countries to set up in France and to exercise professions which, like yours, are currently protected. Doesn't that worry you?

We will certainly need to harmonize the status of members of our profession. In France auctioneers are considered as "referees" between two parties; elsewhere they are tradesmen. But there must also be a reduction of the existing disparities concerning auction taxes: these are crippling in France when compared to, say, the United Kingdom. This situation cannot continue. It deprives us of the means to invest at a time when we need to work on and

convince our prospective clientele.

What do you mean by "need to harmonize our status"? Might you be prepared to abandon your role as State-appointed officials?

We are considering the need to change our status, which dates from the 16th century, but I must underline that it would make sense for us to keep our role as referee between seller and buyer, guaranteeing our customers a real public service; this should not prove impossible. Take the Swiss confederation, for instance, where legislation varies from one canton to another without citizens being forbidden to travel or settle wherever they choose. I could cite other examples; each state in the United States of America has its own laws, for instance.

What changes in the commissaires-priseurs' role do you consider necessary?

Links between the commissaires-priseurs must be tightened. The French are highly individualist by nature, but

continued desire for independence would be our downfall. It is vital that — grouped together under the name of "Drouot" — we present a united front powerful enough to resist the multifarious dangers embodied by foreign auction houses. Drouot-Montaigne aims to achieve this via permanent facilities, highly qualified personnel and services equal to anything provided by the British or Americans. Drouot-Montaigne will enable the body of commissaires-priseurs, as a whole, to deal with affairs of international standing that some may find difficult to cope with alone. The idea is to bring together both the men and the objects required to stage top-quality sales.

A major collection of modern paintings, the Georges Renand Collection, will shortly be up for auction in Paris. How do you intend to exploit this good fortune?

Yes, the dispersion of one of the century's most important collections of modern paintings is great news for the

launch of Drouot-Montaigne. It should mark Drouot as a major name on the international auction scene and demonstrate our ability to carry off sales of the highest quality. As for 1992, I'm optimistic: we'll be ready, whatever happens!

— Françoise de Perthuis

Joël-Marie Millon, President of the Drouot Commissaires-Priseurs.



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Public viewing at Drouot-Montaigne, Saturday 21 November 1987

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26 at 2 p.m.

ROOM 3

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Tel.: (1) 43.26.47.36.

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Experts: M. J.P. CHAUD

Catalogue on request

RENOIR Pierre Auguste 1841-1919. "Femme dans un costume d'été". Oil on canvas, signed on bottom left, 41 x 32 cm. Painted in 1881. Coll. André Vialat, Paris. André Vialat. Exhibition: "Renoir", Galerie des Beaux-Arts, Paris from June 10 to 27, 1954. N° 103 of the catalogue. Bibliography: Vialat, volume 1, p. 30 reproduction n° 117 F. Doule, catalogue raisonné, volume 1, reproduction n° 382.

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MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1987, at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. — ROOMS 5 & 6

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ROUAULT, VLAMINCK, VAN DONGEN.
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"Le Gargot de café", 1920.
Oil on canvas signed and
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99 x 65 cm."Le trio grégar ou Picassot nec marginis".
1909. Oil on canvas signed
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on the back. 227 x 130 cm.Public viewing: November 21 and 22, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogs on
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Africa - America - Oceania. Set of objects originating from the collections of Paul Guilloume, Rasmussen, Charles Raffen...

MAJOR OLD MASTER PAINTINGS December 14, 1987

Notably by Chardin, Croux (exhibited in TOKYO from November 3 to 5). Vautel - XVIIIth and XIXth century fine furniture.

TRONCHIN'S LIBRARY December 18, 1987

Geneva Counselor, friend of Voltaire: works referring to travel, Geneva, Voltaire...

Hammers in Competition

THE buzz from Paris has rarely been so positive. Under the energetic leadership of Joël-Marie Millon, the city's auctioneers are making unprecedented efforts to convince the public and the media of their international competitiveness.

That means matching the pace set by London and New York for modern paintings — especially the headline-hogging Impressionist and Post-Impressionist schools. Van Gogh broke all records in London last March with £24.75 million for *Sunflowers*. Following that, *Le Pont de Trinquetaille* drew over £12 million in June. In 1986 the top international bid was £7 million for Manet's *Rue Massini aux Passes* — again in London. Compared to these prices, Drouot's record of 13.8 million francs, established in June for Monet's *Bouquet of Chrysanthemums*, seems less than sensational.

Yet it was the first time the 10-million franc barrier had been broken. The Paris art market received a psychological boost and now awaits the Renard sale in November with increased confidence. The Monet record is certain to prove short-lived and may be left far behind.

Adler-Picard-Tajan, the leading auction house in Paris, is renowned for its sales of



Claude Monet, "Bouquet de Fleurs" (1878), 54 x 72 cm signed and dated lower left, auctioned June 23, 1987 at Hôtel Drouot for 13.8 million francs (Boscher et Stader).

modern pictures, which account for a quarter of its annual turnover of around 400 million francs. Partner Jean-Louis Picard is adamant that Paris must concentrate on modern art to affirm its international credibility. "The competition between Paris, London and New York to attract potential sellers basically concerns prestige items only, and modern paintings most of all. The Renard sale could be a turning point. We need to regain the confidence of French sellers."

"Confidence" is a recurring theme in Picard's analysis. "People can start to doubt very quickly," he says, "and

"defections" of Eric Turquin and Marc Blondeau from Sotheby's as an indication that "clearly all is not perfect amongst the British ranks." Turquin, an old master expert, and Blondeau, one of the world's leading authorities on Impressionism, have both moved to Paris, where Turquin has already collaborated with Adler-Picard-Tajan.

"I feel much less inhibited here," explains Turquin. "In London you're part of a very big system, a lot of people have left because they didn't want to be a simple employee."

Marc Blondeau also sees the positive side of the Paris Art Market. "All credit to Joël-Marie Millon for recognizing the need for commissaires-priseurs to group together. The Renard sale should boost morale. It certainly is the best in Paris in the last thirty years."

Turquin continues: "Commissaires-priseurs are not waiting for the law to change — they are changing things of their own accord. And this is where the pictures are! There will be some outstanding old masters in Paris this season, including superb works by Veronese and Van Baburen."

While the Drouot attempts to increase its supply of top-ranking modern paintings, it can already bank on a

steady presence of quality works by minor impressionists and sought-after 20th century French-based artists. The 2.3 million francs taken last year for Eugène Boudin's Venetian view of *La Salute, Début du Grand Canal* was a record for the artist. The commercially popular Fautou, Marquet, Laurencin and Dufy are seldom absent from Paris salerooms. After years of price stagnation, the street-scenes of the prolific Utrillo and Vlaminck have been showing signs of resurgence.

Paris has clout in other domains: old master pictures; 18th century French furniture; objets de vertu; books and manuscripts; Islamic art; French silverware; and coins. In 1986, the most expensive old master in Paris was an early 15th century *Annunciation*, attributed to the circle of Gentile da Fabriano, at 3.2 million francs. The best price

for French furniture was 1.19 million francs for a red-lacquered Louis XV commode bearing the stamp of Desbordes. Up to 8,000 people visit the Hôtel Drouot each day and they're spoiled for choice.

Right now, Picard is busy preparing for the three major auctions — old masters, 18th century furniture and modern pictures — to be held at Drouot-Montaigne. Paintings by Renoir, Dufy, Bonnard, Boudin, Pissarro and Utrillo top the bill, together with a muscular collection of 19th-century drawings headed by Toulouse-Lautrec. These sales are scheduled for November 22, just two days after Joël-Marie Millon inaugurates the new theater venue with the blockbuster Renard collection. The stage is set for the most important 48 hours in Drouot's history.

— Simon Hewitt

Gearing Up for 1992

IT is widely agreed that France in general, and Paris in particular, no longer dominates the international art market — and hasn't for twenty years. Yet last year's net revenue from auctions in Paris exceeded 1.566 billion francs, up nearly 10 percent on 1985. Sales of paintings, furniture and works of art (vintage cars included) represent almost 85 percent of the Paris sales volume and more than 60 percent of total auction revenue in France.

Not so long ago, auctions of paintings, furniture and works of art were attended only by dealers, collectors and connoisseurs. Now they attract an increasing number of private buyers. But the best paintings, furniture and works of art, are to be found in salerooms in London, New York, Geneva, Monaco and even Hong Kong.

Why has Paris declined? For one thing, auctions take place where the largest number of wealthy potential buyers can be attracted. But this is not the only reason: private buyers and representatives of museums or artistic foundations don't hesitate to come to Paris if the pictures or objects available are sufficiently important.

The root cause of the Paris decline is cost. Vendors turn to London, New York or Geneva when they have works for sale of international quality. French commissaires-priseurs have stepped up their attempts to become more competitive, but all their efforts could prove fruitless if fiscal reform is not forthcoming.

The present French government, committed to economic liberalism, can solve the problem. But, like most governments, it is reluctant to relinquish such a valuable source of revenue.

Buyers' costs are virtually the same wherever the auction is held; an extra 1-2 percent is hardly likely to deter a collector willing to pay 5 million francs for a picture estimated at 2.5 million francs.

But whereas Sotheby's, Christie's, Phillips and other international auction houses receive 10 percent on sales (except for VAT where appropriate), French commissaires-priseurs pay 7 percent in registration duty back to the state. This is the crux of the matter: British auction houses make considerably more profit from the buyer, enabling them to offer more attractive terms to the vendor and so secure prestige collections which, in turn, attract other major collections.

In 1992, with the creation of a single European market, the different sale conditions existing in the European community will be harmonized. In theory, British auction houses will be able to hold sales in France, while the French commissaires-priseurs should be able to hold sales elsewhere in the Community on an equal fiscal footing.

But if the French government fails to act between now and 1992, the gap between the French and English-speaking markets could broaden and become difficult, if not impossible, for the French to close.

— Richard Percy

What's in a Bid?

Vendor's Costs

PARIS:

—The vendor receives a sum equal to the hammer price less 8.5%-20%, depending on the type of sale. Preferential rates may be applied in the case of a major collection, but standard charges can include:
—5% for auctioneer's fees (7% in the case of court-ordered sales), subject to VAT at 18.6%
—Advertising and catalog costs, between 4%-5%, subject to VAT at 18.6%
—Experts' fees of 3%-6% (depending upon the field), subject to VAT at 18.6%
—Surplus tax of up to 4% on items whose value exceeds 30,000 francs.
—For plastic and graphic works (modern paintings, for example) bearing a recent sig-

nature, a 3% Succession tax is applied.

LONDON:

—10% plus VAT at 1.5%

NEW YORK:

—10%, but in most cases insurance, transport, photographic and advertising costs should be added. If the picture, piece of furniture or work of art does not reach its reserve price (a price below which the object cannot be sold, agreed on by the commissaire-priseur/auctioneer and the vendor), the buying-in costs are charged to the seller; these correspond to 1%-6% of the last bid — the usual figure is 3%. At Christie's the figure is 2.5% if the reserve price has been specified by the seller, who must also pay the costs necessary for the return of

his object. This is rarely the case in Paris.

Buyer's Costs

PARIS:

—17.674% for bids of up to 15,000 francs (9% premium, VAT at 1.674% and 7% registration duty).
—13.226% for bids between 15,000-40,000 francs (5.25% premium, VAT at 0.976% and 7% registration duty).
—11.151% for bids between 40,000-300,000 francs (3.50% premium, VAT at 0.651 and 7% registration duty).
—9.965% for bids over 300,000 francs (2.5% costs, VAT at 0.465% and 7% registration duty).

For bids over 300,000 francs total costs equal 9.965% of the hammer price plus 3,055.20 francs.



Daum, "Vase à la Rose," 1905, auctioned Oct. 7, 1987 at Tokyo for 3.15 million francs (Adler-Picard-Tajan).

LONDON:

—10% plus VAT at 1.5%

NEW YORK:

—10% plus state taxes in certain cases.

LABAT & THIERRY

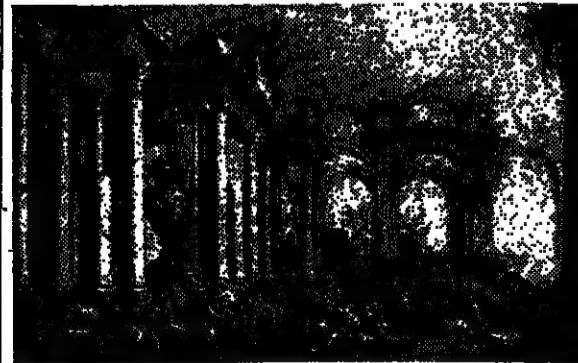
Auctioneers

10, Rue de la Grange-Batellière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 24 70 18.

Monday, December 7, 1987, at 2 p.m. - Room 1

VERY BEAUTIFUL JEWELS
SILVERWARE - ANTIQUE WEAPONS

Tuesday, December 8, 1987, at 2 p.m. - Room 7

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
MODERN PAINTINGS
XVIIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth Century FURNITURE
OBJETS D'ART - TAPESTRIES

GIAN PAOLO PANINI, 1691-1765 - Oil on canvas 124 x 200 cm.

SET OF FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
FROM THE CHATEAU DE PLANET,
HAVING BELONGED TO LOUIS II AND TO
PRINCESS GHISLAINE OF MONACO.Public viewing: Saturday, December 5 and Monday 7, 1987,
from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Auctioneers

3, Rue Rossini, 75009 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 48 24 51 20.Thursday, December 3, at
2.30 p.m. - Rooms 1 to 7

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

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ORIENTAL RUGS
& SAVONNERIE

Catalog on request.

Hercules and Eole. Painted bronze
group. Italy mid XVIIIth cent. H. 48.de CAGNY
CARDINET
COUTURIER

PARIS-AUCTION

DUMOUSSET
HOEBANX
RIBEYRE

AUCTIONEERS

Monday, November 23, 1987, at 2 p.m. Room 2
MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS

Pierre-Auguste RENOR, 1841-1919 "Femme dans un costume d'été", seen from the back". Circa 1890. Lead pencil on paper 30.5 x 19 cm. Signed lower left. Exhibited Paris, BERNHEIM JEUNE "De Renoir à Matisse", June 1986, n° 5, illustrated.

LITERATURE: This drawing will be included in the Renoir catalogue raisonné being prepared by Messrs. DAUBERVILLE to be published by Editions BERNHEIM-JEUNE, Paris.

In the same auction:

MAJOR PAINTING by Pierre BONNARD

(Literature: DAUBERVILLE T-2, n° 752).

On view: Sat. 21 and Sun. 22 Nov., from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. — room 11.

For this sale please contact:

M. G.-P. DAUBERVILLE, BERNHEIM JEUNE, T. 42.66.60.31, Expert,
on: Me E. COUTURIER, Auctioneer, T.: 47.70.82.66.G.I.E. de Commissaires-Priseurs
4, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. T.: (1) 47.70.82.66. Telex: F 640612.

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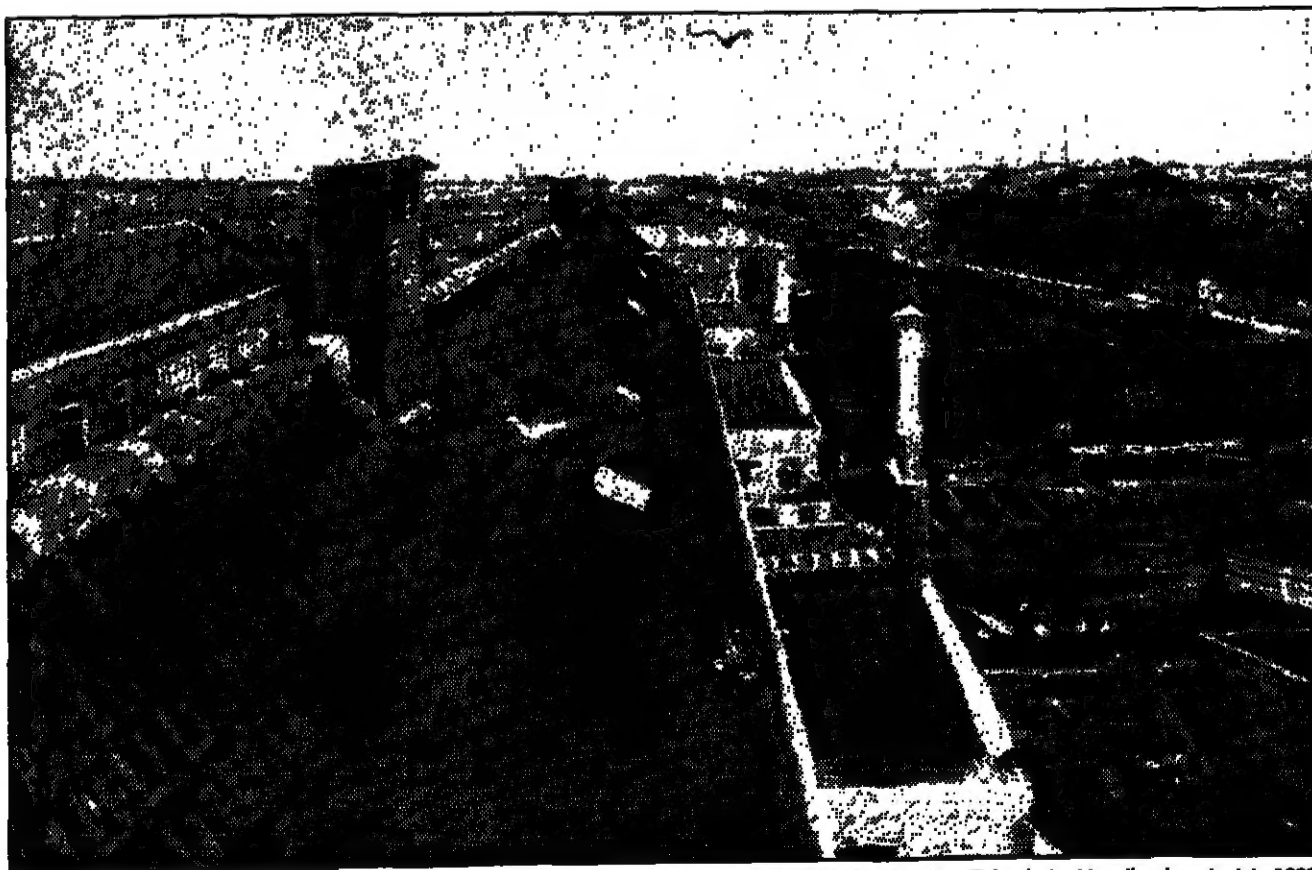
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AUCTION SALE

Friday November 20th, 1987 at 7:30 p.m.
DROUOT MONTAIGNE, 15, AVENUE MONTAIGNE, 75008 PARIS



MATISSE Henri: "Jeune femme assise en robe grise" - done in 1942.
Oil on canvas, signed on upper left and dated 1942.
H. 47 cm - W. 38 cm.



VINCENT VAN GOGH: "Les Toits de La Haye" - done in July 1882.
Watercolor with gouache. H. 39.5 cm - W. 56.5 cm.



President:
Joël-M. MILLON

Auctioneers:
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Experts:
Messieurs J-C BELLIER, Ph. BRAME, B. LORENCEAU, C. MARUMO, A. SCHOELLER.

Private viewing by appointment from October 26th.
Public viewing: November 19th and 20th, 1987 at DROUOT MONTAIGNE

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Upcoming Sales in Paris

Ader-Picard-Tajan

With its recent sales in Tokyo, annual sales in Monaco and offices in New York, Lausanne, Tokyo and Monaco, Ader-Picard-Tajan is firmly established outside France. Turnover figures have progressed rapidly over recent years, especially in the field of modern paintings: 37 million francs in 1983, 70 million francs in 1986 and a projected 120 million francs for 1987.

Ader-Picard-Tajan also holds the world record price for an item of furniture: 16,650,000 francs for a Louis XVI Benetton-stamped cabinet, formerly the property of Louis XV's daughter Adélaïde and housed in the Château de Versailles. It was sold in Monaco in November 1984 and has since been returned to Versailles by its new owner.

November 22: Ader-Picard-

Tajan is staging three sales at Drouot-Montaigne on this date. The Modern Paintings are led by Monet's *Arbre au Bord de l'Eau* (1885), Pissarro's *Verger à Pontoise* (1877) and works by Braque, Dufy and Boudin. The Old Master sale boasts two works by Francesco Guardi and one by Fragonard, while highlights of the Furniture & Objets d'Art include mounted porcelain and 18th century Strasbourg silverware.

Audap-Godeau-Solanet

December 16: Major works by Salvador Dali are rarely seen at auction in Europe, so his *Composition* (1926, modified in the mid-30s) should attract considerable attention. Other highlights of a varied sale: good 19th and 20th century French paintings (Vlaeminck, Matisse and Chassériau) with, notably, Rouault's

Enseigne, old masters, including a composition by Hubert Robert.

Briest

24 November: Modern and contemporary paintings are a house specialty. On offer this time are works by Magritte, Tanguy, Yves Klein, Dubuffet, Fontana and Max Ernst (oil and collage), together with Renoir's impressive *Femme Assise dans un Parc* and Henri Martin's view of the Port of Marseille.

December 16: Just to prove that you can still find buried treasure in France, this sale is dominated by silver and gold coins from the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV, discovered by workmen in Normandy in November.

Charbonneaux

November 27: Another of the house's regular modern-contemporary art sales, with prestigious works by Alentour, Alberola, Andy Warhol, Van Doesburg, Pissarro and Underwater and, notably a *Femme* (1928) by Cezanne and a table by Diego Giacometti.



Chayette-Calmels

November 24: Symbolist paintings are on the menu: works by Feure, Burne-Jones, Mucha, Mossa and Moreau.

November 30: Alberto Giacometti's brother Diego is also an excellent sculptor and shouldn't be underestimated! Keen bidding is expected for his bronze *Le Chat Maitre d'Hôtel* (1967) and idiosyncratic furniture (armchairs, stools and table).

December 2: Clocks are something of a Chayette-Calmels specialty and rare gold 19th century clocks provide the backbone of this sale.

Cornette de St-Cyr

November 4: A sale devoted to Russian Ballet, with high quality works from the Alexandre Benois Collection and the studios of Chaperonier-Mio and the painter Mavrine.

November 9: 19th century furniture and objets d'art, which have increased steadily in value over recent years, form the basis of this sale. A

number of items hail from a North American collection, while bronzes from the Dietel Collection — by Dore, Mene, Barye, Carpeaux — are also prominent.

November 13: Art-Nouveau and Art-Deco glassware. November 23: Modern paintings, including works by Boudin, Vlaeminck and Pissarro, plus an original plaster-casting by Pompon, offered by the sculptor to Art Deco lacquerer Margat.

December 8: Sumptuous jewelry and 17th century silverware.

Couturier-Nicolas

December 4: A guisdon table adorned with plaques in Sevres porcelain, representing the *Muse* and the *Chariot of Apollo*, is the star attraction. It originally belonged to King Jérôme Bonaparte and was kept in the Château de Villandry. Several other objects in the sale come from the Rothschild collections, including two large bronze groups: one after Marsy and Flamen, the other signed Girardon. The old masters available are led by 17th century Utrecht artist Dirck van Baburen. His *Death of Uriah* could fetch five million francs.

Dausy

November 26: A sale devoted to over 100 modern prints by Icar, Alentour, Millière, Abt, Chimot and Hardy. They were acquired for knock-down prices by a private buyer between 1900-30 and are now worth their weight in gold.

Desorme

December 21: 18th century furniture with a plethora of prestigious stamps — Dubois, Petit, Boudin, Garnier, R.V.L.C., Vasson and Migeon. Note also an Empire salon suite that belonged to Cambacérès, and an extraordinary lacquered secrétaire adorned with gold insects and birds.

Engelen-les-Bains

Engelen, just north of Paris, grew up in the 19th century because of the healing quality of its thermal springs. Today it is better known for its auction room: sales of modern paintings and Art Nouveau/Art Deco objects pull in buyers from all over the world.

November 29: Auctioneers Champin-Lombail-Gautier will be knocking down a number of fine modern works, including two Picassos: *Buste de Femme* (June 1953) and *Nature morte au panier de fruits et Pot de Fleurs* (August 1942), exhibited at the Victoria & Albert Museum in 1945. A typical early portrait by Dessein, *Femme en Jaune sur Fond Bleu* (panel, 1904), also stands out.

Labat-Thierry

December 7/8: Last June, a Los Angeles collector chose Labat-Thierry to sell his 19th century French furniture and objets d'art. Prices were high and several other American vendors have since followed his example. Items from their collections will be under the hammer along with furniture and objets d'art that belonged to Louis II and Princess Ghis-

Far left: Gris, "La Femme aux mains jointes"

(1924), oil on canvas, 81 x 60 cm signed and dated lower right, up for auction Nov. 23 at Hôtel Drouot (Londres).

Left: Louterbourg, "Scène de patinage à Hyde Park," up for auction Nov. 23 at Drouot-Montaigne (Ader-Picard-Tajan).

Seine at Lagny by Hodi, Jean Dufy's *Cavaliers au Bois de Boulogne* (1930) and a Kikière are among the major attractions of this modern picture sale in Versailles. Maître Blache regularly attracts international attention, especially with its world renowned *Fleur-de-lis* and has helped popularize many of the lesser known Post Impressionists.

Mathias-Le Roux

December 2: An exceptional collection of 18th and 19th century furniture and objets d'art, including works by Tiepolo and Redouté; an anonymous statue of a young woman symbolizing Spring (height 156 cm); and a superbly carved gilt-wood Louis XV console-table.

Millon-Jubeau

December 9: Furniture highlight is a prestigious Louis XV suite, stamped Burgard and comprising 10 armchairs, a pair of bergères, a pair of chairs and an unusual pair of asymmetrical canapés "en lit d'ange." Quality modern paintings will include Renoir's *Femme Dançant en Costume d'Italienne* (1881), Boudin's *Vue de Venise*, Sisley's *Seine à St-Cloud* and a view of Montmartre by Oguiss, a Japanese member of the School of Paris who died last year. Prices for works by Oguiss are currently rising as rapidly as those for his compatriot Foutja a few years ago. This work — a triptych — could fetch 2 million francs.

Oger-Dumont

November 4: Art Nouveau and Art Deco glassware by Daum, Gallé and Lalique. Oger-Dumont will be hoping to repeat last May's success with the Boquer Collection: one Gallé vase *A la Rose* cleared 1.2 million francs and another, with a forest scene, made nearly 1.6 million francs.

December 1: Jewelry and ancient sculpture, led by a marble Roman statue of Athena.

Paris-Auction

The name "Paris-Auction" covers six small but ambitious Paris auction houses: de Cagny, Cardinet, Dumoussier, Hoebanx, Couturier and Ribeyre. This autumn they have lined up two major, wide-ranging sales to prove that union is strength. Highlights.

November 20: *Affranchissement de Cavalierie* by Marsten de Jonge (17th century Dutch School).

November 23: A major oil by Bonnard, *Jeune Fille jouant avec un Chat* (1913), bought after its completion by Benheim and since exhibited in Paris, London, Munich and Tokyo. Marquet, Vallotton and Bourdelle will also be represented.

— F. de P.

Etude Couturier-Viclay
51, Rue de Bellechasse - 75007 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 45.55.85.44.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1987,
at 2:15 p.m., ROOMS 5 & 6.

DRAWINGS & OLD MASTER PAINTINGS FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART TAPESTRIES

On view Thursday, December 3, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Important groups of bronze figures with a dark patina: "Vierge enlevant l'Enfant" after Gaspard MARY and Antoine FLANDRIN, "Pluton enlevant Proserpine," by François GIRARDON, signed "F. GIRARDON, inv. et fecit." H: 1.05 m. With their side in the style of BOULE. Louis-XV period. Total height 2.39 m. Original N° 168 from the sale of Mr. Dubois' cabinet on Dec. 18, 1788, Paris - Rothschild's collection.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1987 at 9 p.m. - Rooms 5 & 6

MAJOR MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS
BONNARD - SCURDELLE CHAGALL - DUBUFFET FONTANA - LEGER MAGRITTE - MARTIN RENOU - SOULAGES TANGUY - TAPES - VUILLARD
Pierre-Auguste RENOIR (1841-1919)
Woman in a park
Oil on canvas signed on bottom left 41 x 33.5 cm.
Catalogue on request

Catherine Charbonneaux
Friday, November 29, 1987, at 9 p.m. - Rooms 1 & 7
ALBEROLA CIZAKY DEVAUX DOMELA D. GIACOMETTI LEMPICKA MOORE PICASSO VAN DOESBURG WARHOL
Information and catalog F.F. 100
134, Rue du Fbg-St-Honoré, 75008 Paris.
Tel.: Office: 43.59.66.56. Tel.: Auction: 45.23.59.44.
Paul DEVAUX, "Figures dans un grenier", 1981. Oil on paper. 68 x 50 cm.

M^e Christian DELORME
Auctioneer
14, Avenue de Messine, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 45.62.31.19.
Monday, December 21, 1987, at 2 p.m. - ROOM 5

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS - FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART

Theobald MICHAU, "Vue d'un village au bord de l'eau," signed on bottom left. One pair of panels. 19.3 x 29 cm.
Experts: Mr. Jacques KANTOR - Mr. Jacques LACOSTE.
Public viewing: Saturday, December 19, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M^e Pierre CORNETTE DE SAINT-CYR
Auctioneer
24, Avenue George-V - 75008 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47 23 47 40. Telex: 210311 F/608

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1987 at 2:30 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6

EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF XIXth CENTURY PAINTINGS - SCULPTURES - FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
Catalog on request F.F. 100.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1987, at 2 p.m. - ROOM 7

ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF WATERCOLORS - SCULPTURES GLASSWARE 1900-1950
Catalog on request F.F. 30.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1987 at 9 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6

LARGE COLLECTION OF MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS
Catalog on request F.F. 100.

CHAMPIN - LOMBRIL - GAUTIER
Associated Auctioneers

Sunday, November 29th, 1987, at 2:30 p.m. modern paintings and sculptures

Pablo PICASSO (1881-1973). "Nature morte au panier de fruits et pot de fleurs," 1942. Oil on canvas dated August 1942, signed by the artist on the back of the canvas stretcher. H. 73 cm X W. 92 cm.

HOTEL DES VENTES, 2, Rue du Dr-Leroy, 95880 ENGHIEN, FRANCE.
Tel.: (1) 34 12 68 16. Telefax: (1) 34 12 89 64.
Information and review of sales 36 15 IVP.
Catalog on request F.F. 200.

M^e Laurin - Guillaumet - Buffetaud - Tailleur
Associated Auctioneers
12, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 42.46.61.16
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1987, at 2:30 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6.

MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS

UTIELLO (Maurice). "L'Église blanche (St-Pierre-de-Montmartre)" - 1910. Oil on cardboard. Signed on bottom left. 54 x 69.5 cm. Reproduced in "Utello by Tabaroni," page 70 - Bernheim Jeune, Publisher 1925. Exhibition Petit Palais "Maîtres de l'Art Indépendant," 1937 - Titled, dated and signed on the back.
On view: Thursday, November 26, 1987, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Experts: Miss CAILLAC, Mr. BLANCHET.
Catalog on request of the Office.

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AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES MODERN PAINTINGS
mainly by:
BEAUDIN, de BELAY, BERTRAM, BOREL, BOUYSSOU, BRAYER, CAMON, CAROU, CERIA, CHABAUD, CHAPLAIN-MIDY, CHARCOTTE, CHASTEL, COSSON, DEJAN, DOWERGUE, J. DUFFY, DUNOYER, SEGONZAC, D'ESPAGNAT, GAUEN-LALOU, GALL, GÉNIN, GLEZES, HILAIRE, HODÉ, HUMBLLOT, KIKOINE, KRÉMEGNE, KUPKA, LA PATELIERE, LAPICQUE, LAUVRAY, LAVOINE, LOISEAU, LORJOU, LUCE, MACLET, MADELINE, MAURRA, MAX-AGOSTINI, NELLLOT, NEUGUELMAN, OSTERLIND, R. OUDOT, SIMON-AUGUSTE, SURVAGE, VALTAT, ZELLER.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15 at 2 p.m.
M^e Georges BLACHE, Auctioneer, 5 Rue Rameau, 78000 VERSAILLES.
Tel.: (1) 39.50.55.06.
Public viewing: Friday, November 13 and Saturday 14, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Bernard OGER - Etienne DUMONT
Auctioneers
22, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS.
Tel.: (1) 42 46 96 93.

Wednesday, November 4, 1987, at 2:15 p.m. - Room 7

ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO MODERN PAINTINGS

Tuesday, December 1st, 1987, at 8:20 p.m. - Room 1

JEWELS, BRONZE AND ANTIQUE OBJETS

Public viewing: Tuesday, December 1, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
White marble statue, Roman period. Athena. H. 1.57 m.

HERVE-CHAYETTE LAURENCE-CALMELS
COMMISSAIRES PRISEURS ASSOCIES
12, Rue Passy, 75009 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47.70.38.89

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1987, at 9 p.m. ROOM 9

EXCEPTIONAL SET OF FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART by ALBERTO AND DIEGO GIACOMETTI
Chairs, armchairs, consoles, dining room tables, candlesticks, table lamps, sculptures.
Expert: Mr. J.-P. CAMARD.

Public viewing: Saturday, November 28 and Monday, November 30, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Catalog on request.

2 candlesticks realized in collaboration with ALBERTO GIACOMETTI "Model woman's bust", similar model reproduced in color page 11 of Daniel Marchesseau catalog.

M^e AUDAP-GODEAU-SOLANET
Auctioneers
32, rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47 70 67 68
Wednesday, December 16, 1987 at 2:15 p.m. - rooms 5 & 6

MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS
Mainly by:
CHASSERAU - DALI J.F. MILLET - ROUAULT VLAEMINCK
Salvador DALI
"Composition variée avec personnages invisibles". Painting on cardboard done in 1926 and modified by DALI in 1936. Signed on bottom right and dated 36. H. 0.61 m (24") 0.46 m (18").

M^e J. J. MATHIAS
Auctioneer
19, rue Ample, 75017 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 46.22.70.25

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1987 at 2 p.m., ROOM 2

OLD BOOKS,
mainly from the XVIIIth Century, valuable bookbindings
Expert: Mr. J. CHRETIEN, Tel.: (1) 45.63.52.66
Catalog on request at the Office: 30 FF.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 2, 1987 at 2 p.m. ROOMS 5 & 6

OLD MASTER PRINTS, DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS FAR EASTERN OBJETS D'ART
EXCEPTIONAL SET OF FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART mainly from the XVIIIth Century
Experts: Mr. de BAYSER, Mr. RIALUX, Mr. PROUTE, Messrs. LEPC & NAZARE-AGA
Catalog on Request: 80 FF.

Our representative in Switzerland: Mrs Isabelle MOSER, 15 chemin des Chevêches, 1243 PRESINGE (Geneva) Tel.: (022) 59.15.75.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Solid Appraisal Means More Than a Report Card

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Merit pay increases are coming into wider use in Europe, and with them, the ritual of the annual review. Appraisals of performance are in turn spawning efforts to bolster employee motivation and to make sure the right executives are matched with the right jobs.

For American companies, "Management by Objective," as it is known in corporate-speak, is longstanding practice. Performance is evaluated against a series of goals. Raises, bonuses and promotions are based on that rating, which becomes part of an employee's permanent file.

In Europe, where automatic annual pay raises have been modest in recent years because of a slowdown in inflation, office meritocracy is a new but increasingly popular concept.

"In British companies, there is a decisive swing to merit-based pay, and individual- and company performance-related rewards," said Nigel Dyckhoff, a consultant with Spencer Stuart, the executive search firm in London.

A survey of French companies by Hay-France, a management consulting firm, indicated that 37 percent will base executive salaries this year solely on merit, compared with 18 percent in 1985. Forty percent of the companies said their decisions on executive raises would be based at least partly on merit.

All this means that many executives must now learn to appraise as well as manage. "For French personnel managers, it's like having a new job," said Laurent Dufetel, director of human resources at Hay-France.

"Before, a good personnel manager was judged according to how well they negotiated with the unions. Now they have to learn how to train line managers to set up and conduct performance appraisals."

Experts say that a good performance review should not resemble a school report card, which grades a child on subjects about which he or she has very little to say. First, a boss should discuss and negotiate what an employee's goals should be. Next, there should be frequent reviews, so the employee does not learn too late that he failed to meet expectations.

"The most important point is that there be a constant dialogue between boss and subordinate throughout the year," said Elisabeth Martini of Hewlett-Packard France, the French subsidiary of the U.S. computer group.

Quantitative performance, like sales, production, and even customer satisfaction, is relatively easy to measure. But a qualitative appraisal, which basically requires passing judgment on someone's behavior, is another story. To reduce an employee's effectiveness, specific incidents — good and bad — should be recorded and kept on file. At appraisal time, the good should be mentioned along with the no-so-good. Sweeping generalizations about character are likely to be counterproductive.

"One thing we have to explain to French managers is that performance appraisals are not supposed to be like the last judgment Day, where the boss decides who goes to hell and who goes to heaven," said Mr. Dufetel of Hay-France.

A good appraisal covers the employee's plans for the future and his training. This is especially important for executives who are not working at their capacity because they are in the wrong job.

What happens when an employee disagrees with the appraisal and cannot sway the boss? A few companies allow employees to appeal. At Hay-France, a manager must discuss with colleagues his appraisal before he has prepared before meeting with the employee. Knowing that he will have to defend his appraisal before peers reduces the likelihood that he will judge someone arbitrarily.

They are not supposed to be a Last Judgment in which a boss decides who goes to hell.

Losses Loom in BP Offer

£1 Billion Is Possible on Paper

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It lurched, it stalled, it choked. But finally the world's largest-ever equity offering got off the ground. By the close of trading Friday, the British Petroleum Co. issue was airborne.

Some people thought it shouldn't be. For example, underwriters who had signed up to support the massive share offering stand to lose £1 billion (\$1.7 billion) on paper.

Britain's last-minute decision to proceed with the £7.2 billion offer was, at times, as tense as the countdown for a rocket launch.

Underwriters, opposition leaders and even foreign finance ministers opposed going ahead with the sale.

However, for domestic political reasons, the BP offer was virtually irrevocable since it represented what many officials considered to be the crown jewel in the government's effort to sell off state-owned companies.

Britain's Labor Party has been strongly opposed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's privatization efforts and has criticized the government for being too supportive of the interests of Britain's financial services community.

Now, with trading in the BP shares under way, market reaction in London has turned from apprehension to relief, even restrained bullishness.

The reason is that the Bank of England is providing a safety net in the form of a buyback offer to limit the financial risk and potential market turmoil implied in a heavily undersubscribed issue.

The British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, "has to be given credit for showing ingenuity under considerable pressure," said Kenneth Inglis, an equity-market forecaster with the London brokers Philip & Drew.

"The BP offer, as amended, has helped bring back a lot of buying into the London market that we hadn't seen for days."

When the final tally of applications for the 2.19 billion BP shares was available was made Friday, only 270,234 investors had signed up for a total of 70.7 million shares. The shares were being offered at 330 pence apiece.

The government's hope of at least £1 billion on paper.



THANK HEAVENS — A trader showing relief as stock prices rebound in Paris. On Friday, the all-share Bourse indicator climbed 4.68 percent, its second straight increase.

NASDAQ Tarnished by Failure to Handle Deluge

By Alison Leigh Cowan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the last few years, the fast-growing NASDAQ over-the-counter market has been the darling of investors and corporate issuers.

In addition to providing a home for the stocks of such success stories as Apple Computer Corp. and the semiconductor maker Intel Corp., the computerized system is regarded as a model for stock exchanges around the world.

But, after failing to cope with the crush of customer orders that accompanied the Oct. 19 stock market rout, NASDAQ, the second-largest U.S. stock market with a capitalization of \$450 billion, does not seem quite so clever anymore.

As the market plunged that day, frantic customers could not get through to many of the dealers responsible for making markets in over-the-counter stocks.

Some customers contend that these market makers panicked and abandoned their posts.

"It's clear a number of market makers saw their capital impaired and ran for cover," said Edward J. Mathias, president of New Horizons Fund, a mutual fund specializing in emerging growth stocks. "I don't think anybody was willing to stand in front of a speeding train."

However, several dealers and officials of the

National Association of Securities Dealers, the Washington-based group that oversees the 4,781 companies traded over the counter, contended that market makers were simply overwhelmed.

"They were humanly unable to answer phones because the calls coming in were so voluminous," said Joseph R. Hardman, president of the association.

Arthur Komos, president of Troster Singer, a large over-the-counter market maker, said, "No way are you going to anticipate doubling your volume overnight."

Whatever the reason, almost everyone agrees that customers did not receive proper service.

"The liquidity in many stocks just wasn't there," Mr. Mathias said.

The answer to what actually happened on Oct. 19 is more than academic. The over-the-counter market and the leading exchanges, the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, compete heavily for corporate listings.

Even though the public trading of stocks does not directly affect the companies that issue them, corporations do care about the market for their shares. For one thing, managers often own company stock. Also, the success of subsequent financings often depends to some extent

on the price that the earlier securities are fetching in the market.

Finally, even if it is unfair, many shareholders hold the corporation responsible if they cannot easily buy or sell their shares.

It is too early to tell how the market makers' performance will affect the preferences of the 2,100 companies now traded over the counter that are also eligible for listing on the New York and American exchanges.

While declining to be specific, Richard Toranzo, a spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange, said that "a number of companies" now listed on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations system had approached his exchange in the last 10 days.

Kenneth R. Leibler, president of the American Stock Exchange, said that NASDAQ's problems might provide an opportunity for his exchange, though "nothing has materialized yet."

So far, of the 10 largest corporations traded over the counter, only one has moved to another exchange since Oct. 19, and that company, PNC Financial Corp., said it had made the decision months ago, long before the market slumped.

John C. Malone, chief executive of Tele-

See NASDAQ, Page 13

U.S. Indicators Slip 0.1%, First Fall in 8 Months

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's chief gauge of future economic activity slipped 0.1 percent in September, the first decline in eight months, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Many economists believe the setback for the index of leading economic indicators is the first of what will be a series of declines caused by the collapse of the stock market.

However, government analysts cautioned that much of the weakness in September came from a drop in the length of the average work week. They said that this decline was misleading because the survey of work-week hours was conducted in the week that included the Labor Day holiday, which depressed the results.

This was the biggest negative force on the index in September, followed by a decline in the stock market reflected by a 3.2 percent September drop in the Standard & Poor index of 500 stocks.

This weakness reflected the fact that despite the stock market rout that began two weeks ago, share prices were already heading lower

in September following record highs in August.

Two other indicators contributing to the decline were changes in the prices for raw materials and a drop in plant and equipment orders.

The 0.1 percent decline in the index was the first drop since a 0.6 percent fall in January.

Four of the nine available indicators were positive. The biggest source of strength was a slowdown in business delivery times, indicating increased demand. Other positive forces on the index were a drop in weekly unemployment claims, a rise in manufacturers' orders for consumer goods and a jump in the money supply.

Analysts said that the record collapse of the stock market this month is likely to have three times the negative impact on the October index that the September fall had on that month's indicators.

Michael Evans, head of a Washington forecasting firm, said he expected the index to decline for at least three months and predicted a mild recession starting early next year.

David Wyss, an economist at Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Massachusetts, said he also believed it was possible that the index would fall for three months. But he said that the declines might be small, with the stock market weakness offset by strength in other segments of the economy.

"That would be consistent with our forecast that the economy will scrape close to a recession next year but avoid an outright recession," he said.

New Home Sales Fall 5%

Sales of new homes fell 5.2 percent in September, the Commerce Department said in another report.

It said that new single-family homes were sold at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 656,000 units last month following increases of 2.5 percent in August and 5.3 percent in July.

The September setback was the biggest sales decline since an 11.5 percent drop in April. Analysts attributed the weakness to a big rise in mortgage rates.

The drop in sales for September was accompanied by a sharp increase in home prices. The median price of a new home shot up by 8.5 percent to \$115,600 while the average price of a home rose 7.9 percent to \$139,800.

Currency Rates

| Oct 30 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|----|
| row | Rate | | | | | | | | |
| wherein | 5 | 6 | 6.44 | 6.5 | 6.11 | 6.06 | 6.5 | 6.5 | Yr |
| wherein | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | Yr |
| wherein | 3.60 | 6.575 | 6.575 | 6.166 | 2.661 | 1.69 | | | Yr |
| wherein | 1.395 | 4.99 | | 6.252 | 6.139 | 6.01 | 4.77 | 1.391 | Yr |
| wherein | 1.395 | 4.99 | | 6.252 | 6.139 | 6.01 | 4.77 | 1.391 | Yr |
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| wherein | 1.395 | 4.99 | | 6.252 | 6.139 | 6.01 | 4.77 | 1.391 | Yr |
| wherein | 1.395 | 4.99 | | 6.252 | | | | | |

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| IBM | 174.00 | 173.00 | 173.00 | +1.00 |
| AT&T | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| GE | 40.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| Amgen | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |

| Market Sales | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume |
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| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume | NYSE 4 a.m. volume |

| NYSE Index | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index |
| NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index |
| NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index |
| NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index | NYSE Index |

| NYSE Closing | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing |
| NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing |
| NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing |
| NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing | NYSE Closing |

| AMEX Diary | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary |
| AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary |
| AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary |
| AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary | AMEX Diary |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index |
| NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index |
| NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index |
| NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index | NASDAQ Index |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives |
| AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives |
| AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives |
| AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives | AMEX Most Actives |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages |
| Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages |
| Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages |
| Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages | Dow Jones Bond Averages |

| NYSE Diary | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary |
| NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary |
| NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary |
| NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary | NYSE Diary |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |
| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |
| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |
| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. | Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages |
| Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages |
| Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages |
| Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages | Dow Jones Averages |

| Standard & Poor's Index | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index |
| Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index |
| Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index |
| Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index | Standard & Poor's Index |

| NASDAQ Diary | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary |
| NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary |
| NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary |
| NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary | NASDAQ Diary |

| AMEX Stock Index | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index |
| AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index |
| AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index |
| AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index | AMEX Stock Index |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

MARKETS: Dow Up 2.8%, 4th Straight Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

The fact that the NYSE has closed two hours early, at 2 P.M., since Oct. 23 to make it easier to process the unprecedented volume of trades that accompanied last week's traumatic market decline.

The New York Stock Exchange said Friday that it would begin to return to normal trading hours in stages.

Trading will be extended to 2:30 P.M. Monday through Wednesday, to 3 P.M. on Thursday and Friday, and back to the normal closing time of 4 P.M. on Nov. 9.

Traders said the market was relieved on Friday by the fact that the British government would take steps to support the shares of British Petroleum Co. after an offering of more than \$12 billion of the stock.

There had been fears that the offering would be a disruptive force at a time when the markets were already on the defensive.

Interest rates on short-term U.S. Treasury bills rose in the credit markets on Friday, but the market was not disturbed, traders said.

While upward moves in interest rates are usually regarded as a negative for stocks, this time the increase was interpreted as a signal that money was venturing back out of the safe havens it sought in recent days and returning to the stock market.

"It's too early to say we hit bottom and that we will go higher in the short run, but the market's action has been very positive," said Eugene Peroni Jr., technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus

Corp., said he felt the market may have bottomed somewhere in the area between 1,700 and 1,800 on the Dow. But he said the market remained fragile.

"The market is still in the intensive care unit," he said.

Traders said three days of relative market stability, including a strong showing on Thursday, attracted buying by mutual fund operators, big and small pension funds, banks and insurance companies.

"People are feeling extremely encouraged by the advances Thursday and today, and we are witnessing something that is bordering on confidence," said Jon Groveman, a stock trader with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Wall Street's ability to shake off developments such as the dollar's decline Thursday, "indicates an oversold market won't go down on bad news anymore," said Robert Colby, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham and Co. brokerage firm.

The NYSE also said it had extended until further notice its request to member firms to refrain from using the exchange's automated systems to execute computer-driven program trades for its customers.

British Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, closing at 174. Tennessee followed, up 1 1/4 to 44 1/4. AT&T was third, climbing 1/2 to 24 1/2.

Union Carbide added 2 1/2 to 21 1/2. Among other chemical issues, Raychem climbed 1 1/4 to 127 1/4, Monsanto jumped 6 1/4 to 70 1/4, and Dow Chemical rose 4 1/4 to 74.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 174.00 | 173.00 | 172.00 | IBM | 3.00 6.5 15 | 174.00 | 173.00 | 172.00 | 171.00 | 170.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | AT&T | 2.50 5.5 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 40.00 | 39.00 | 38.00 | GE | 1.50 4.5 10 | 40.00 | 39.00 | 38.00 | 37.00 | 36.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |
| 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | Amgen | 2.00 5.0 12 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 96.00 | +1.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 20.00 | 19.00 | 18.00 | BETN | 1.00 4.0 10 | 20.00 | 19.00 | 18.00 | 17.00 | 16.00 | +1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | BAC | 0.50 3.0 8 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | +1.00 |
| 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | BHRP | 0.25 2.0 6 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | +1.00 |
| 15.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 | BAL | 0.75 3.5 9 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | +1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | BAL | 0.40 2.5 7 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | +1.00 |
| 12.00 | 11.00 | 10.00 | BAL | 0.60 3.0 8 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | +1.00 |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | BAL | 0.30 2.0 6 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | +1.00 |
| 18.00 | 17.00 | 16.00 | BAL | 0.80 4.0 11 | 18.00 | 17.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | +1.00 |
| 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | BAL | 0.45 2.5 7 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | +1.00 |
| 11.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | BAL | 0.55 3.0 8 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | +1.00 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | BAL | 0.05 0.5 10 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.60 | +0.10 |
| 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | BAL | 0.02 0.2 5 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | +0.05 |
| 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | BAL | 0.01 0.1 2 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | +0.02 |
| 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | BAL | 0.005 0.05 1 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | +0.01 |
| 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | BAL | 0.002 0.02 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | +0.005 |
| 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | BAL | 0.001 0.01 0.2 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.001 | +0.002 |
| 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | BAL | 0.0005 0.005 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | +0.001 |
| 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.001 | BAL | 0.0002 0.002 0.05 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | +0.0005 |
| 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | BAL | 0.0001 0.001 0.02 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | +0.0002 |
| 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | BAL | 0.00005 0.0005 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.00005 | +0.0001 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | BAL | 0.05 0.5 10 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.60 | +0.10 |
| 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | BAL | 0.02 0.2 5 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | +0.05 |
| 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | BAL | 0.01 0.1 2 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | +0.02 |
| 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | BAL | 0.005 0.05 1 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | +0.01 |
| 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | BAL | 0.002 0.02 0.5 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | +0.005 |
| 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | BAL | 0.001 0.01 0.2 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | +0.001 |
| 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | BAL | 0.0005 0.005 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | +0.0005 |
| 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.001 | BAL | 0.0002 0.002 0.05 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | +0.0002 |
| 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | BAL | 0.0001 0.001 0.02 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0001 | 0.00005 | +0.0001 |
| 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | BAL | 0.00005 0.0005 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | 0.00005 | 0.00002 | +0.00005 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 | 100 | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|------|-------|--------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | BAL | 0.05 0.5 10 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.60 | +0.10 |
| 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | BAL | 0.02 0.2 5 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | +0.05 |
| 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | BAL | 0.01 0.1 2 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | +0.02 |
| 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | BAL | 0.005 0.05 1 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.005 | +0. |

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Weakens on Doubts in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The dollar edged slightly higher in New York as foreign traders looked for evidence that monetary policy would be kept on hold. Although the dollar had firmed in Europe, it fell more than a penny in New York to 1.7290 Swiss francs, from 1.7395 on Friday. That took its losses for the week to nearly 5 pence.

There was no dollar strength in London, said Christine Mandell, president and financial adviser to Barclays Bank in New York. "The market appears to be in a state of indecision," she said, adding that the dollar's loss was "not a sign of further dollar devaluation."

The dollar also closed in New York at 5.8675 French francs, down from 5.8775 on Thursday, and at 1.4300 Swiss francs, down from 1.4385.

The British pound also rose against the dollar, closing at £220 against \$1.7125 on Thursday.

| Currency | Rate |
|--------------|--------|
| Deutsch mark | 1.7290 |
| Swiss franc | 1.7290 |
| Japanese yen | 1.7290 |
| French franc | 5.8675 |

Source: Reuters

portive comments on the dollar from several monetary officials, "nobody is being explicit that the dollar is too low."

She said there was a feeling in the market that the Group of Seven industrialized nations would have no choice but to renege to determine if the Lomé accord on exchange rate stability, reached in February, was meeting its objectives.

The Group of Seven consists of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada.

In another development Friday, it was confirmed that the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl,

would address the American Council on Germany on Monday night in New York.

A spokeswoman for the West German central bank's New York office would not discuss Mr. Pöhl's agenda but said a trip to Washington was a "possibility."

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7295 DM, up slightly from 1.7290 DM at Thursday's close.

The dollar also closed at 138.28, up from 137.95 on Thursday, at 1.4295 Swiss francs, unchanged from Thursday, and at 5.8695 French francs, up from 5.8225.

The dollar was higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.7215, against \$1.7225 Thursday.

For most of Friday's European session, the dollar traded in a narrow range.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7393 DM, up from 1.7360 on Thursday, and in Paris at 5.9000 French francs, up from 5.8470. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.4270 Swiss francs, down from 1.4293. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Warburg Urges Sale of T-Bonds

LONDON — S.G. Warburg Securities Ltd. said Friday that it was urging its customers to sell U.S. Treasury bonds, now at their best levels in months, because the dollar is likely to weaken further.

Warburg's weekly international bond report said yields on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds, now at about 9.03 percent, are likely to rise to 9.50 percent as the dollar falls another 10 to 15 percent.

The firm's economists forecast a drop in the dollar to 1.68 to 1.70 Deutsche marks in the next three months and to around 1.60 DM within 12 months. A decline seems likely, Warburg said, in view of the stock market collapse and the large U.S. trade deficit.

Fed Said to Make Good On Pledge of Liquidity

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve is making good on its promise to provide the U.S. banking system with adequate liquidity while it weathers the storm of last week's historic drop in stock prices, according to economists.

Both the pattern and size of open market operations since the U.S. stock market's fall on Oct. 19 illustrate the Fed's resolve to ease pressures on bank reserves, they said.

"They were trying to back up their statement on providing liquidity and drive the funds rate down to a level they think is right," said Anthony Karydakis of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.

The Fed can directly influence the federal funds rate, the rate on overnight loans of reserves among U.S. banks, by selling or buying government securities in the open market.

On Oct. 20, the day after Wall Street stocks lost 22.6 percent of

their value, the Federal Reserve issued a statement affirming its "readiness to serve as a source of liquidity to support the economic and financial system."

With the U.S. bond market troubled that morning by the after-shock of the plunge in stocks the day before, the statement was seen as a much-needed palliative for investor confidence.

The Fed had already been adding to banks' reserves steadily via system repurchase agreements since Oct. 15, the day after news of a larger-than-expected U.S. trade deficit in August.

Repurchase agreements are basically loan arrangements by which a holder sells a security at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase at a later date.

In the week ended Wednesday, the first week of the two-week maintenance period, the Fed's repurchases averaged nearly \$12.1 billion a day, Mr. Karydakis said, "a large amount by all standards."

"They only needed to do \$6 billion to \$6.5 billion on average," he said. "It shows they were making good on their promise to provide ample liquidity."

William Sullivan of Dean Witter Reynolds & Co. said, "It clearly indicates the aggressiveness of the Fed in providing liquidity to the banking system."

Economists also noted the low daily average of borrowings at the Fed's discount window, where banks go to meet their borrowing requirements.

Those borrowings fell to \$320 million in the latest week, the lowest seen since the week ended March 25, when they averaged \$302 million.

BP: Issue Proceeds but Losses Loom

(Continued from first finance page)

tracing up to five million investors was shattered when the BP share price dropped well below 330 pence, following the turmoil on the world's stock markets.

British and foreign investment banks that had formally agreed to guarantee the issue for a fee were forced to take up the slack at a potentially huge paper loss if they sell at current prices.

The 17 chief British underwriters had spread their respective risk by further underwriting the issue among about 400 institutional investors. But four American, three Canadian and five Japanese guarantors were left holding their BP portfolios.

Analysts had feared earlier this week that BP shares and markets in general would be depressed by a wholesale unloading of BP shares by underwriters seeking to cut their losses. But those fears appear to have been assuaged by the Bank of England's intervention.

"The BP issue will be attractive now that the downside risk has been removed," said John Tolstier, oil analyst with the London brokers, Hoare Govett.

"It's the only stock on the market that has an official floor on it," he said. "Barring a further retreat of the market as a whole, I can't see the share price falling back" to the government-imposed floor price.

The central bank's buyback offer, which is valid for at least one month but no more than two, guarantees a floor price of 70 pence for each of the new party-paid BP shares, for which the underwriters and private investors paid 130 pence.

The 70 pence offer reflects — on a part-paid basis — the fully-paid closing price of BP shares Thursday at 259 pence.

The original offer, detailed on Oct. 15, was for payment of the 330 pence price in three stages, the first at 120 pence, followed by two of 105 pence by 1989.

Buyers by the Bank of England's price floor, existing BP shares were up 8 pence Friday to 267 pence at the close of the London Stock Exchange.

In light of the Bank of England's guarantee, bankers here estimate the maximum combined paper loss to underwriters would be £1.05 billion if they decide to liquidate their portfolios at the 70 pence buyback level.

Prior to Thursday's buyback announcement, estimates were for a collective pre-tax paper loss of between \$300 and \$600 million for the U.S. underwriters, which include Goldman Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Salomon Inc. and Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

The four firms subscribed to a combined 480 million BP shares. A representative of one of the U.S. underwriters said Friday: "We're going to try to get the best long-term holders of these BP shares as possible, we're not simply going to dump them in the market."

"We'll be watching market conditions closely and plan to sell these BP shares at various prices every day over the next couple of weeks."

The BP sale involved the flotation of the government's remaining 31.5 percent stake in the British energy conglomerate, or some 1.73 billion existing shares, plus 459 million new BP shares issued by the company to the government as a capital-raising measure for corporate expansion.

From the British Treasury's point of view, what matters most is that it will receive its anticipated £5.7 billion in revenue from the sale.

EMS: 8-Nation Currency Bloc Appears to Weather Strains of Falling Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

they meant that West Germany was easing its monetary policy, there could be some scope for France to reduce its own rates to boost the French economy, without further endangering the franc.

The franc and other weak EMS currencies would also gain a breathing space if the dollar were to steady in the days ahead, Mr. Jones said, he thought the dollar could hold its ground in the coming week, as the market was increasingly optimistic that there would be

coordinated international moves to cut the U.S. budget deficit and ease interest rates in West Germany, Japan and, perhaps, Britain.

The dollar could hold within a range of 1.70 DM to 1.80 DM for at least a week or so, Mr. Jones predicted. That, he said, was the new de facto rate for the dollar against the DM at 1.90 DM that the market believes was the range endorsed under February's seven-nation Lomé accord on exchange rate and economic policy cooperation.

Officials also said that the French central bank had skillfully exploited recent changes in EMS rules in its defense of the franc Friday by allowing the exchange rate "to take the strain" of speculative pressure.

An agreement approved by European Community ministers in Denmark in September makes it easier for other EMS countries to support West German support for their currencies before they permit the bottom of their permitted range.

By specifically using the language of September's agreement in its announcement Friday, the Bank of France signaled to the market that it intended to take advantage of the new rules.

One of the aims of the agreement was to prevent currencies under speculative attack from being forced into a hasty devaluation. More flexible intervention to support exchange rates under the new rules makes it easier for a currency to "bend without breaking," one official said.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

| Stock | High | Low | Open | Close |
|-------|------|-----|------|-------|
| AAW | 140 | 138 | 139 | 139 |
| ABC | 135 | 133 | 134 | 134 |
| ABT | 130 | 128 | 129 | 129 |
| AC | 125 | 123 | 124 | 124 |
| AD | 120 | 118 | 119 | 119 |
| AE | 115 | 113 | 114 | 114 |
| AF | 110 | 108 | 109 | 109 |
| AG | 105 | 103 | 104 | 104 |
| AH | 100 | 98 | 99 | 99 |
| AI | 95 | 93 | 94 | 94 |
| AJ | 90 | 88 | 89 | 89 |
| AK | 85 | 83 | 84 | 84 |
| AL | 80 | 78 | 79 | 79 |
| AM | 75 | 73 | 74 | 74 |
| AN | 70 | 68 | 69 | 69 |
| AO | 65 | 63 | 64 | 64 |
| AP | 60 | 58 | 59 | 59 |
| AQ | 55 | 53 | 54 | 54 |
| AR | 50 | 48 | 49 | 49 |
| AS | 45 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| AT | 40 | 38 | 39 | 39 |
| AV | 35 | 33 | 34 | 34 |
| AW | 30 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| AX | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| AY | 20 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| AZ | 15 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| BA | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| BB | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| BC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ACROSS

ACROSS

81 He portrayed
82 Daddy
83 Latvian poet
84 Half: Comb.
form
85 Opera star
Lyontyne
88 Simple
89 Kind of prof.
90 Sequences
97 A son of Zeus
98 Tittle
100 Kind of
physician
101 Away from.
Prefix
102 "Science" of
kissing
107 Tark
108 Aboriginal
abode
110 Soothing
111 — *d'être*
113 Mistakes
114 Deletes
115 Kay
Thompson's
junkie
heroine
116 Ficusseed
117 Surferied
118 Causes
strain

DOWN

47 War horse
48 Where to spend
a leu
49 Castilian
catnap
51 City on
Monterey Bay
52 Attracts
53 Nei
54 School Orwell
attended
55 Stirrup bone
56 Disparage
57 East Indian
hardwoods
60 Bumbo or
ambu
62 Shrs
66 Quincunx
group, e.g.

[illegible]

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN

03 Unit of
metrical time
04 Stufm
05 Cur
06 Mythical
beast
09 Handle
clumsily
12 A play by
Euripides

WHATEVER happened to the 1960s? Or, to cite a telling vignette in Jonathan Schell's "History in Sherman Park": How could it be that one of the people he interviewed—who in 1968 had voted for Senator Eugene McCarthy, who in 1972 had voted for Senator George McGovern, who in 1976 had voted for Peter Camejo of the Socialist Workers Party, who in 1980 had voted for Barry Commoner of the Citizens Party—decided in 1984 to vote for Ronald Reagan?

Of the two, Schell's report is the more thoughtful and thought-provoking. Combining his probing yet informal interviews and his reflections on recent U.S. history, he wends his way to a theory of why the present times seem so out of whack. The only problem with his unorthodox approach is that it

Schell comes a little closer to explaining the sense of confusion both he and Koning believe many people are suffering from these days. Dismissing the 1960s as an aberrant time when prosperity made us forget certain abiding economic realities, he worries less about the decline of revolutionary activism and more about what the bomb is quietly doing to us.

"WE'LL BE CAREFUL. WE WON'T
TILL WE'RE SPOOKEN TO."

[illegible]

| WINDSPEED (KNOT) | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|----|----|----|----|
| Ankara | 0 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Durhan | 30 | 86 | 21 | 70 |
| Berlin | 0 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Houston | 30 | 86 | 21 | 70 |
| Calicut | 24 | 75 | 13 | 35 | fr | Los Angeles | 23 | 73 | 15 | 55 |
| Darmstadt | 0 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Miami | 28 | 82 | 20 | 68 |
| Darmstadt | 0 | 43 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Minneapolis | 14 | 47 | 8 | 27 |
| Istanbul | 10 | 50 | 2 | 36 | fr | Montreal | 29 | 87 | 21 | 71 |
| Jerusalem | 15 | 59 | 8 | 44 | r | New York | 29 | 84 | 21 | 71 |
| Tel Aviv | 21 | 70 | 13 | 35 | r | San Francisco | 14 | 57 | 5 | 21 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | 4 | 13 | 10 | 31 | fr | Seattle | 19 | 68 | 14 | 57 |
| Beijing | 4 | 13 | 10 | 31 | fr | Toronto | 15 | 59 | 8 | 27 |
| Chengdu | 4 | 13 | 10 | 31 | fr | Washington | 18 | 61 | 14 | 57 |
| Chongqing | 4 | 13 | 10 | 31 | fr | Yokohama | 18 | 61 | 14 | 57 |

S: showers; W: snow; S: stormy;
 overcast: pc: partly cloudy; r: rain

SATURDAYS FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-4 (50-39). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 15-17 (59-63). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 15-8 (59-43). NEW YORK: Fair. 14-4 (57-39). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 16-9 (61-48). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 10-12 (54-54). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). BANGKOK: Mist. Temp. 23-25 (90-77). HK KONG: Fair. Temp. 26-24 (80-75). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31-19 (-73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 20-15 (68-59). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32-24 (90-75). TOKYO: Showers. Temp. 22-19 (72-59).

[illegible]

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 30

[illegible]

CAN YOU BELIEVE IT? I'VE BEEN SITTING IN THE POURING RAIN WAITING FOR THE "GREAT PUMPKIN"
 I SHOULDN'T HAVE RELIEVED LINUS! I WAS A FOOL! I WAS BLINDED BY LOVE!
 THERE'S NO CURE FOR THAT...
 AN UNREAL WORLD HAVE BEEN

WE'RE HAVING AN INSPECTION, BEETLE!

PLENTY OF TIME

WHY AREN'T YOU DRESSED?

HOM WALKER

WHAT? AND GET MY UNIFORM ALL WET?

10-51

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RAYDAN, PET—

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THEY'RE CERTAINLY BEEN AROUND—

TCH! THE STATE OF THOSE NOTES

THERE MUST BE A VERY INTERESTING HISTORY ATTACHED TO THEM, IF ONLY IT COULD BE TOLD

MY PART IN THEIR HISTORY WOULD BE PRETTY SUBTLE— WHERE IT IS, THERE IT GOES—

40-31

HEADSTONE

SO... THE BOOGE FINALLY GOT HIM?

I'M AFRAID SO.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ON THE HEADSTONE?

LAST CALL.

10-31-94

PANEL 1:

WOMAN (on phone): HE'S PICKING ME UP FOR A ONE O'CLOCK APPOINTMENT WITH DR. MORGAN! I'D BETTER GET DRESSED!

MAN: WHAT WILL YOU TELL THE DOCTOR? HEY, KNOW YOU'RE FAKING IT!

PANEL 2:

WOMAN: ARE YOU KIDDING? FOR VES WATCHED MY MOTHER SUFFER WITH MIGRAINE! IT WAS THE ONLY ESCAPE SHE HAD FROM THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE SHE TOOK FROM MY MISERABLE FATHER!

GARFIELD

Panel 1: Garfield is being buried in a pile of clouds. He says "GRRR" and "CUT IT OUT, YOU TWO!". A large 'X' is drawn over the panel.

Panel 2: Garfield is standing on a pile of clouds, shouting "IT'S A BEAUTIFUL DAY OUT THERE. DOESN'T THAT GIVE YOU ANY IDEAS?".

Panel 3: Garfield is lying on his back on a pile of clouds, saying "FFFT! BARK!" and "YIP!".

By JIM FOSBROOK

[illegible]

SPORTS

The Snows of Monaco? Hardly, but Prince Albert May Be Headed for the Olympics on a Bobsled

Fontvieille, Monaco — Winter sports in this tiny principality usually range from swimming in the Mediterranean to rolling dice at a casino but a young athlete, Prince Albert, has his eyes set on piloting a two-man bobsled at the Winter Olympics in Calgary.

Grimaldi, better known to the rest of the world as Prince Albert, has been training for four hours a day since March — sprinting, lifting weights and pushing a bobsled on wheels along an outdoor track.

The prince was introduced to bobsledding during a 1985 ski trip in Switzerland and has spent the past three years

learning proper techniques at summer camps and winter tournaments.

Most of his fitness training has been done in Monaco, a winter haven of warmth where the only thing that glitters is jewelry.

"I came to bobsledding quite by accident," said the 29-year-old prince. "I was on a skiing holiday in St. Moritz and took a guest ride."

"I liked it," he added. "I thought it was a thrilling experience. It is scary, I'd be lying if I didn't say I was apprehensive at first."

Albert, an avid swimmer, runner and soccer player who also has sailed, fenced and thrown the javelin, practiced bobsledding as a hobby until last winter, when one of his two Swiss coaches suggested he try competing internationally.

"It's a big challenge. Something deep inside me lives by challenges," said the mild-mannered prince.

"I guess every athlete has in the back of his mind being good at a sport and making it big," he said. "Certainly, when I started bobsledding I didn't think of being in the Olympics some day."

Other blue bloods have competed in the Olympics, including Princess Anne of Britain, who rode in the three-day event competition at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal.

The prince would not even be the first



Prince Albert

member of his family to be an Olympian — his uncle, the late John Kelly Jr. of Philadelphia, participated in the Games as a rower.

But Albert, who is 6 feet tall (1.81 meters) and weighs 172 pounds (78 kilograms), apparently would be the first royal athlete in the Winter Olympics.

A typical week's workout for Albert and the two Monégasque athletes who are vying to be brakeman on the sled includes four sessions of weight training as well as sprinting, calisthenics and work on bobsledding techniques.

The two competitors are Gilbert Bessi, a sprinter who has run 10.8 seconds in the 100-meter dash and David Tomatis, a triathlete.

Jeon Baggioni, the team's French trainer, said the prince uses his athletic background to overcome his lack of bobsledding experience. Albert was involved in soccer, swimming, track and tennis while attending Amherst College, in Massachusetts.

"When he's on the bobsled he's not Prince Albert, he's Albert Grimaldi," Baggioni said. "It's different because he's a prince, but we have to forget that sometimes."

The trainer discounted the risk of serious injury to the man who is heir apparent to Prince Rainier in Monaco.

The prince and his brakeman will train near Innsbruck, Austria, in early November and then compete in their

first World Cup bobsledding race on Nov. 14 in Winterberg, West Germany. They will train in Calgary, Alberta, site of the Winter Olympics, from Nov. 25 to early December and then compete in more World Cup events before deciding whether to attend the Olympics.

Since Monaco is a member of the International Bobsled Federation it automatically is allowed an Olympic entry and the prince's team is the only one in Monaco.

"It's going to be up to us. If we don't feel right or feel we're going to be a total disaster at the Olympics, we won't go," Albert said. "But we're going to make it."

Resurgent Bills, Colts Tighten Up AFC East

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK — Last year it was the most lopsided division in the American Conference: two playoff teams at the top, two teams with a total of seven victories at the bottom. But who's in first in the Eastern Division now? Almost everybody.

Four of the five teams in this National Football League division are tied at 3-3: Buffalo, Indianapolis, New England and the Jets. Miami, at 2-4, is within whispering distance in the five-team division.

The reason for this bunching up, the sudden emergence of the Bills and the Colts, has more to do with finishing last in other years than in

doing well during this year's strike games. All those first-round draft picks are finally paying off.

The Colts have not been a contending team since 1979, the Bills not since 1981. In each of the last three seasons they finished as the bottom two teams in the division.

Those poor finishes guaranteed high first-round picks. The Bills' quarterback, Jim Kelly (a 1983 first-rounder who opted for the United States Football League before signing last season), faces the Redskins at Orchard Park, New York, on Sunday in a battle of division leaders. The Bills are also buoyed by other recent first-rounders. From this year there is Shane Conlan at linebacker; from last year there are Ronnie Harmon, running back, and Will Wolford, tackle. The 1985 first-rounders are Bruce Smith, a defensive end, and Derrick Burroughs, a defensive back.

The Colts face the New York Jets on Sunday, and even though they still haven't signed Cornelius Bennett, this year's first-round choice, they come in armed with four recent top draft picks among their linebackers and defensive line. The linebackers are Johnnie Cooks (1982) and Duane Bickett (1985); Jon Hand (1986) and Donnell Thompson (1981) shore up the line. In addition, Barry Krauss, the left outside linebacker, was the No. 1 pick in 1979.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Indianapolis (3-3) at New York Jets (3-3): The Colts boast a 6-3 record since Ron Meyer took over as coach with three games to play last year. Their linebackers are very active and love to blitz. The Jets Ken O'Brien is coming off a loss to the Redskins in which he was sacked seven times. But he should be helped by the return of Joe Fields at right guard. That could also help Freeman McNeil's running game, which was not productive. The Colts are playing error-free football.

Cleveland (4-2) at San Diego (5-1): The Chargers led by Steve Watson are in first place — their 5-1 record is pumped up with a 3-0 strike mark. They have been tearing past offenses with a conference-leading 27 sacks. Now they have a defensive leader in Chip Banks, who is coupled with Billy Ray Smith at linebacker. The Browns' running game is weak, but the defense is willing. The top-rated pass defense of the Browns has held opponents to a 42.3 percent completion rate.

Pittsburgh (4-2) at Cincinnati (2-4): Mike Rozier (Remember him? The Heisman winner once upon a time?) has rushed for 294 yards the last two games against the regulars. He is part of an improved offense (outfit) that has more sacks than it has allowed and holds the opposition to only 36.3 percent success on third down. But Boomer Eason was able to complete more than 50 percent of his passes against Houston last season, the only one to do it twice. The Bengals boast the league's top rushing offense, and top defense against the rush.

Pittsburgh (4-2) at Miami (2-4): The Steelers' much-improved secondary has two rookies starting — Delton Hall at cornerback and Thomas Everett at free safety. Now that Rod Woodson, the No. 1 pick, has signed, he will crack the lineup next week. An old-fashioned Steelers running attack is led by Earnest Jackson, who already has three 100-yard games. But the Steelers win only Super Bowls in Miami, losing all five regular season games there. Don Simila is looking for his 250th career victory after three straight losses. He will have help with the return of John O'Donohue, his key linebacker and defensive signal-caller.

Los Angeles Raiders (3-3) at New England (3-3): Raymond Berry will call the plays instead of Steve Grogan, the veteran quarterback who had been telling Tony Eason what to do. Berry could be more conservative than Grogan. With Craig James out for the season, the Pats' running game is suffering. The Raiders' outstanding pass rush and smothering defensive backfield could be even more effective as a result.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New Orleans (3-3) at Atlanta (2-4): If statistics mean anything, this is a walkover for the Saints. They are the top team in possession time since their Rueben Mayes is able to grind it out. The Falcons, meanwhile, are last in the league in stopping the run. The Falcons have started a different quarterback in each of the last seven games. Scott Campbell breaks the streak when he starts his second straight.

Philadelphia (2-4) at St. Louis (2-4): The Eagles sacked the Cowboys five times; the Giants sacked the Cardinals five times. Pressure is the key to the Eagles' defense. The last two games the regulars played they created eight turnovers. The Cards' Neil Lomax will be looking for J.T. Smith, the league's leading receiver with 29 catches. The Eagles' left cornerback, Royynell Young, will be pestering Smith.

San Francisco (5-1) at Los Angeles Rams (3-3): The 49ers may be on top, but Coach Bill Walsh is outpacing with his running game. So Roger Craig is switching to running back from fullback while Tom Rathman goes to fullback. But they will be moving behind a revamped offensive line in which three backups are starting. Eric Dickerson has been placed on the inactive list, complicating things for the Rams' offense.

Tampa Bay (3-3) at Green Bay (3-2-1): The Bucs know they're not good enough to beat the Bears (losing twice this season) but they think they're good enough against everybody else. They'll find out as they start a stretch of five games on the road. From last in defense a year ago, the Bucs are fifth. Don Majkowski, who is the Packers' first rookie quarterback to produce a 300-yard game, is still behind because of the strike.

INTERCONFERENCE
Detroit (1-5) at Denver (3-2-1): The Broncos are 29-6 at home in the last 35 games under Coach Dan Reeves. But Reeves is complaining that his complicated offensive and defensive schemes have been disrupted by the strike. And now his top runner, Gerald Wilkie, is gone for the year with a broken leg. His defense, though, will probably bother Chuck Long, making the fifth start of his career. This could be the game Kari Mecklenburg and Rulon Jones, who average 22 sacks a season between them, get on the board this year.

Kansas City (1-5) at Chicago (5-1): The worst offense faces the Bears, who have, as usual, the best defense in yards allowed. Jim McMahon, who came on late to bring the Bears from behind against the Bucs, will start. The Bears have won 23 straight when he does.

Minnesota (3-3) at Seattle (4-2): The Vikings didn't have any division games, but they didn't get any victories either. Their regulars are 3-0 and think they can rattle Dave Krieg, apparently the key to halting the Seahawks. But Curt Warner is among the game's top runners and Steve Largent leads the conference with 26 receptions.

Washington (5-1) at Buffalo (3-3): The Bills' regulars have scored almost 100 points in three games — and yielded virtually as many. The big passing game of Kelly to Chris Burkett will have to offset the Redskins' attack on the Bills' suspect defense.

MONDAY NIGHT
New York Giants (1-5) at Dallas (3-3): The Cowboys have taken four of the last five games in this always-spirited rivalry. But a bounce here, a tip there — who knows? The Giants may not have Joe Morris, who is not practicing because of a bruised knee, but the Cowboys may have lost that loving feeling for one another as a result of the strike's harsh words. Now, Tony Dorsett and Herschel Walker are complaining they're not running enough.

Baseball Chief Says 'Never' to Instant Replay

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — Umpiring mistakes in the final game of baseball's World Series haven't softened Commissioner Peter Ueberroth's vehement opposition to the use of television instant replays to help on close calls.

"There will be no use of instant replays as long as I'm commissioner," Ueberroth said at a news conference Thursday.

"Umpires miss calls. I think that's part of the tradition of baseball," he said. "I think in the recent World Series they had, as close as I could see, six perfect games, then they missed a couple of calls in the last game."

"I don't want to second-guess them. I don't want the game to become more plastic, so I'm not going to turn it over to the cameras for anything at all."

Ueberroth said umpiring mistakes "haven't hurt us in the past dramatically, so I'm not going to change tradition." Because of the speed a baseball travels, a player may seem out or safe, depending on the camera angle, he said.

Hearns Knocks Out Roldan and Wins His 4th Title



Juan Roldan trying to get up after Thomas Hearns knocked him down in the first round.

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — Under cloudy desert skies, Thomas Hearns became the first man in boxing history to win four world titles in separate weight categories.

Hearns knocked out Juan Roldan on Thursday night in 2:01 of the fourth round of a scheduled 12-round bout for the vacant World Boxing Council middleweight title.

At a news conference afterward, Hearns quickly turned his thoughts toward rematches with Sugar Ray Leonard and Marvin Hagler, the only men who have beaten him. Hearns has beaten neither.

"There are two young men I have to see before I leave the boxing game," said the 29-year-old Hearns. "I don't have to say their names."

Thursday's fight was a brawl. Roldan kept charging forward, swinging roundhouse blows. Often Roldan's punches came at unconventional angles, and at times the crude but rugged Argentine punched off the wrong foot.

The net effect of the relentless assault by Roldan was to force Hearns out of his game plan, which was to fight with slick moves.

"I tried to jab and move side to side," Hearns said. "But each time I tried to move, the more I did that, the closer he got to me."

Roldan made Hearns rumble, and Hearns obliged him. He knocked Roldan down four times during the brief battle — twice in the first round, once in the second and a final time in the fourth.

"I had to level off good shots," Hearns said. "And get respect."

At the 30-year-old Roldan charged forward in the first round, Hearns wobbled him with a wicked right hand and, as Roldan crumpled, the fighter called The Hit Man fetched him a second right.

Roldan went down to his knees, and Mills Lane, the referee, began his count. Roldan was up at 6 and took the mandatory 8 count.

The knockdown did not discourage Hearns, who used his defensive wis. He applied a glove to Roldan's head, pushing it toward the canvas so Roldan could not punch. He slipped under Roldan and raised him bodily off the canvas. He clinched when necessary.

Then he knocked Roldan down a second time with a three-punch combination that finished with a right. Roldan got to his feet at 6.

Hearns decked Roldan early into the second round with a left hook, again as Roldan was bearing in. Roldan rose by the count of 3.

"After the third round, Emanuel Steward said, 'You got to get this man,'" Hearns said, referring to his manager and trainer. "I looked at him, like, 'You don't know just how hard I'm trying.'"

Hearns hit Roldan on the chin with his big right, and this time Roldan staggered sideways. When Hearns hit him with another right, he fell face first to the canvas.

When Lane's count reached 9, Roldan rolled over onto his back and was counted out.

Hearns grimaced, stamped his foot and threw his arms upward.

"From welterweight to light heavyweight — it's something I can be very proud of," said Hearns, referring to the four titles he now has won.

He beat Pippino Cuevas for the World Boxing Association welterweight title in August 1980, defeated Wilfred Benitez for the WBC super welterweight title in December 1982 and in March of this year took Dennis Andries for the WBC light heavyweight title.

Moroccan 'Mystery Man' Ready for N.Y. Marathon

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he came to New York to run in the marathon last year, Nechadi el-Mostafa of Morocco paid his own expenses.

That alone said a great deal about his chances. Fred Lebow, the race director, picks up the tab for the very best runners. And yet, halfway through the race, there was Mostafa. Among the leaders, setting a pace that would have threatened the New York record of 2 hours 8 minutes 13 seconds established by Alberto Salazar in 1981.

Mostafa, whose first half was run in 1:04, eventually faded to finish 66th in 2:34:37, but his performance signaled the start of a new career.

He is among the favorites this year. The "mystery man," as the marathon officials like to call him. In only one year, he has developed into an elite runner.

He is among the favorites in the race Sunday, in which 22,000 entrants are expected to start out from the Verrazano Narrows Bridge connecting Staten Island and Brooklyn.

And, yes, Lebow is paying Mostafa's expenses this time around.

"I'm not surprised that I improved so much," the 25-year-old Mostafa said through an interpreter on Thursday. "I had not prepared properly for running before. That's why I went out so quickly here last year."

Sitting in the temporary stands being built at the finish line in Central Park, Mostafa was surrounded by reporters, no longer a mystery man. He grew up, he said, in Khourigba, a mining town 80 miles (130 kilometers) east of Casablanca. He ran cross-country in high school and wanted to pursue road racing as a career.

SCOREBOARD

Transition

| BASEBALL | AMERICAN LEAGUE | NATIONAL LEAGUE |
|--|--|--|
| TEXAS — Tim Lincecum, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. | CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. | CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. |
| CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. | CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. | CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. |
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| CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. | CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. | CHICAGO — Greg Maddux, pitcher, hit career high 10th home run. |

| FOOTBALL | NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE | AMERICAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE |
|--|---|---|
| HAMILTON — Added Kevin Jones, wide receiver, to the practice roster. | SEATTLE — Added Kevin Jones, wide receiver, to the practice roster. | SEATTLE — Added Kevin Jones, wide receiver, to the practice roster. |
| SEATTLE — Added Kevin Jones, wide receiver, to the practice roster. | SEATTLE — Added Kevin Jones, wide receiver, to the practice roster. | SEATTLE — Added Kevin Jones, wide receiver, to the practice roster. |
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| WALLES CONFERENCE | SEATTLE DIVISION |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| W L T Pts GF GA | Edmonton 4 4 0 12 44 31 |
| New Jersey 6 2 0 12 32 25 | Calgary 5 5 0 10 40 41 |
| Washington 6 2 0 12 32 25 | Winnipeg 4 4 0 8 25 27 |
| NY Islanders 5 3 1 11 36 28 | Los Angeles 3 4 1 7 26 40 |
| NY Rangers 4 4 2 11 36 28 | Vancouver 3 4 0 6 26 34 |
| Pittsburgh 2 6 2 8 28 37 | |
| Adams Division | |
| Montreal 6 4 1 13 43 28 | Toronto 3 4 0 12 44 31 |
| Quebec 5 5 0 11 36 28 | St. Louis 3 4 0 12 44 31 |
| Calgary 5 5 0 11 36 28 | Quebec 3 4 0 12 44 31 |
| Calgary 5 5 0 11 36 28 | Quebec 3 4 0 12 44 31 |
| Calgary 5 5 0 11 36 28 | Quebec 3 4 0 12 44 31 |

SPORTS BRIEFS

Watson Leads \$3 Million Golf Event

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP) — Tom Watson one-putted 11 times on the way to a 5-under-par 65 and the first-round lead in golf's richest tournament, the \$3 million Championships of Golf.

"I'd be a nice tournament to win for my first in three years," said Watson, a five-time British Open champion and six-time Player of the Year, but a nonwinner since July 1984.

Larry Mize, the Masters champion, who birdied the last two holes on Thursday, and David Frost of South Africa shot 66, four under par on the 6,556-yard (6,012-meter) Oak Hills Country Club course.

Anderson Named AL Manager of Year

NEW YORK (AP) — Sparky Anderson, who led the Detroit Tigers to the American League East title, has been named AL manager of the year by the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Anderson received 11 first-place votes and a total of 90 points in balloting by a panel of two writers' association members from each AL city. He had also been named manager of the year in 1984, when the Tigers won the World Series. Tom Trebelhorn of the Milwaukee Brewers was second with 78 points and seven first-place votes.

Balloting was done on the basis of regular-season performance only. The Tigers lost the AL playoffs to the Minnesota Twins.

Mansell Injured in Qualifying in Japan

TOKYO (UPI) — Nigel Mansell, second in the world championship standings, crashed through a tire barrier Friday and injured his right leg and back in qualifying for Formula One racing's Japanese Grand Prix.

The Briton was taken by helicopter from the track in Suzuka to a hospital. Tests showed he broke no bones but his back was badly bruised.

The Williams team said it would decide by Saturday if Mansell could race Sunday. He is the only driver who can challenge Nelson Piquet of Brazil, who leads the title chase by 12 points. If Mansell can't race Sunday, Piquet will clinch his third world championship.

For the Record

Dwight Gooden, the New York Mets pitcher whose scuffle with police in Tampa, Florida, last winter attracted national attention, has purchased two homes in nearby St. Petersburg and plans to move there with his family, his agent said Thursday.

Yoshiaki Yamamoto eagled the par-4 14th hole en route to an 8-under-par 64, tying the course record, as the nine-man Japanese team evened the team scores Friday in the \$464,000 Japan-U.S. golf matches. (AP)

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POSTCARD

Home Sweet Scary Home

By Patricia Leigh Brown

NEW YORK — To Gene Wolfe, a writer of horror stories, there is something inherently terrifying about houses. You can never be sure you're alone, he muses recently. The fact that you can't see the entire house at one time is unnerving. There is always the possibility of opening the closet and finding clothes swaying mysteriously, or sneaking into the kitchen for a midnight snack to encounter a monster in the mixing bowl.

In the last week of October, when the breath turns ghostly and trees are denuded in the wind's teeth, thoughts turn, not to tasteful interiors, but to the sinister aspects of houses.

The spectral house is as old as the fairy tale. Its contemporary intrusions have sprung from the mysterious castle of the 18th-century Gothic novel, and from Edgar Allan Poe's House of Usher, where "an air of stern, deep and irredeemable gloom hung over and pervaded all."

"The image of the haunted house has been with us since before the dawn of time," said the film director Roger Corman, best known for his 1960s films based on Poe's stories and starring Vincent Price. "In the future, a structure on a distant planet will probably be haunted."

The haunted house is big business today, stalking the world of teen-age culture and VCRs in movies like "Poltergeist" and "Ghostbusters."

"We've progressed from the castle," said John Carpenter, who directed "The Thing," "Halloween" and "Christine," among other horror films. "We've modernized the idea."

Today's scary house is not necessarily situated at the foot of a dead-end street. In "Poltergeist," a film produced by Steven Spielberg and directed by Tobe Hooper, the scene is a suburban California subdivision and a split-level house, complete with apple-cheeked children and golden retriever. Life is happy until the strange occurrences begin — green electricity charged walls emanating from the television.

The haunted-house story has also graduated to include haunted cars, office buildings, 24-hour chain stores, truck stops, bars, suburbs and shopping malls.

The idea of home as a safe haven provides the central theme. "Our homes are the places where we allow ourselves the ultimate vulnerability," Stephen King wrote in "Dance Macabre," his analysis of the horror genre.

"These stories are about the unknown invading the central area of life," said Dean R. Koonitz, a writer of horror stories. "Home is that sacred place where we reject the idea of death and loneliness."

Where early writers used turrets, dungeons, creaking stairs, rusty hinges, snuffed-out candles and a profusion of cobwebs as a litany of fear, today's masters, when not using graphic violence, create fear and gloom, like Alfred Hitchcock, by exploiting the horror of the ordinary.

"A house can be made fearful," Carpenter said, "by asking what does it look like, what does it sound like, is it dark in daytime? How are the shadows playing across the walls? What are the distant sounds? If you stand completely still in your own house and turn the lights off, you might be able to scare yourself."

In the well-appointed haunted house of today, technology often stands in for architectural details. In Koonitz's 1973 book, "Demon Seed," for example, the home computer becomes what the drawbridge and the trapdoor were to the Gothic novel. The victim is trapped in her house by the evil computer, which seals the steel security shutters on the windows, locks the doors, shuts down the phone lines and eventually imprisons her.

To John Stilgoe, a professor of landscape architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design who has studied the historical phenomenon of the haunted house — with horror in general — is partly "a reaction against the certainties of science and technology." He said, "We want to believe in things that stump the experts."

Still, nowhere, not even a spanking-new condominium, is safe. So as the sun sinks on Halloween and as historical societies pay tribute to their local haunted houses, bear in mind that home is not only where the heart is, but where things may go bump in the night and where the ghouls and ghosts and long-legged beasts dwell.

The Winds of Change at Brasserie Lipp

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In what is almost the equivalent of adding another couple of hundred feet to the Eiffel Tower, the new management of Brasserie Lipp has decreed that the establishment on Boulevard Saint-Germain will henceforth remain open on Mondays and close for only four weeks a year instead of nine.

For a place where a new dish is admitted to the menu as rarely as a new article in the constitution, such a change is momentous stuff, and some of the regulars — who include politicians, ministers, writers and Le Tout Paris — are fearful that it portends a new mood of commercialism at Lipp.

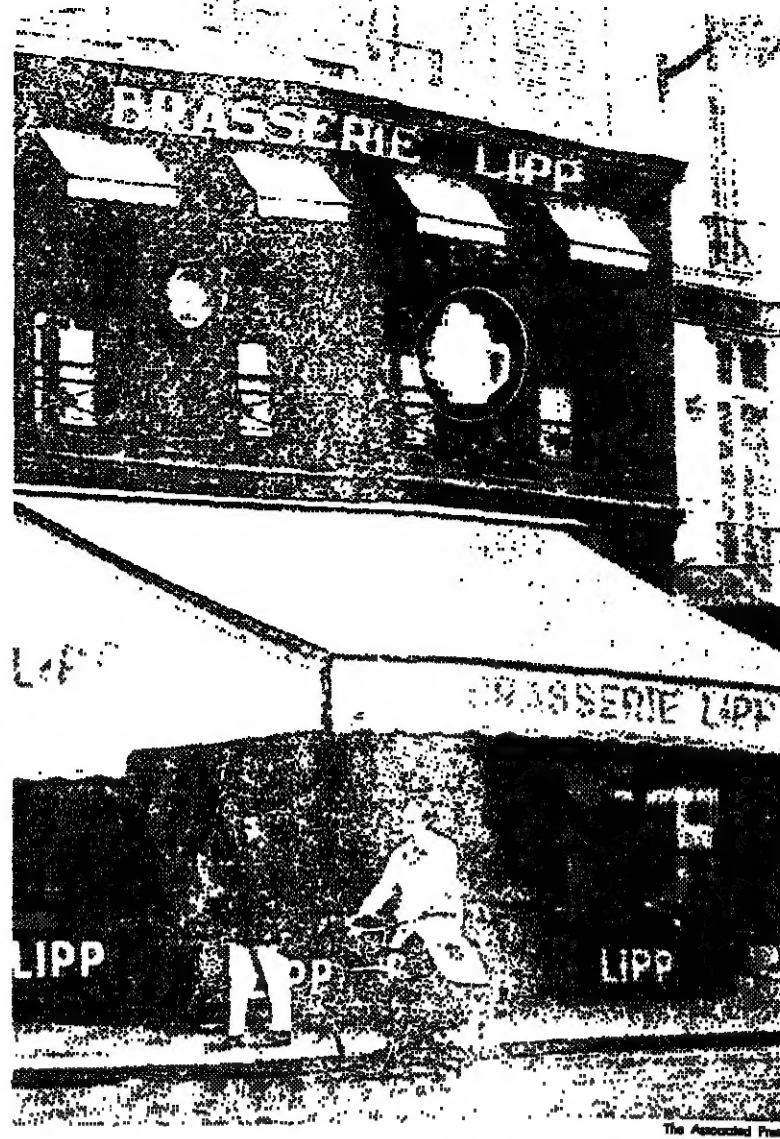
"There's a certain anxiety in the air," said Jean Diwo, author of a book that chronicled the restaurant's more-than-100-year history.

For much of this century, Lipp has performed the role of a kind of gastronomic Switzerland, a neutral ground geographically midway between the National Assembly and the Senate where politicians can agree to disagree over a heaping plate of good sauerkraut and a foaming *steak au poivre*. Cabinets are said to have been formed in the mirrored dining room and political squabbles healed there. The last four presidents of France, including the incumbent, François Mitterrand, have all been clients at one time or another.

Lipp is as much club as restaurant, not only for the politicians but also for publishers and writers, theater people, film stars, and television or media personalities. It was run in autocratic fashion by Roger Cazes, its owner until his death last April, when a distant relative by marriage, Annie Perrochon, became president and director general.

Perrochon, 43, had no previous experience of running a restaurant, and says she has no intention of making fundamental changes. "Let's just say I'm thinking about some adaptations and improvements," she said during an interview in her cramped office, barely big enough to contain a desk and chair. The menu, including the savorily sausage in mustard sauce that Ernest Hemingway considered his favorite dish, remains sacrosanct, she said.

But, according to Diwo, a habitué for many years, the wind of change is blowing through Lipp. Opening Mondays has meant that new waiters have had to be hired alongside the dignified Lipp immutables, some of whom have worked there for 30 years or more. The house now accepts plastic, a definite aversion of Cazes for whom the very notion of credit was not



Suddenly becoming democratic is the biggest change of all.

quite decent. It's now possible to reserve a table, a practice banned by Cazes who thought it would lead to the restaurant becoming filled by people from hotels and tourist agencies. And, Diwo said, people can now be seen queuing to get in, as if Lipp were just another restaurant.

That Lipp is somehow becoming democratic is the biggest change of all.

Cazes used to run Lipp like a personal salon, carrying out what Diwo called a triage at the entrance, rapidly sifting out the select and conducting them to a table corresponding to their social or political standing. "We're full up. Come back in a few hours, at least" — which meant, in Lippian language, don't come back!

When he took a particular dislike to someone, Cazes was known to suggest that

he eat in Le Drugstore next door. Cazes admitted to the sanctum but unknown personally to Cazes were sent to the drugstore on the second floor, known as the "Siberia" — after all, the foot of the going to Lipp is not only the foot of the see and be seen, but a good view, especially slanted to give a good view of the Perrochon says one of her projects is to turn the second floor into a more accessible place, although she has not yet decided on changing the character.

Being part of the Lipp elect is a distinction based not on money — the brasserie is reasonably priced by Paris standards — but on a kind of intellectual compatibility. "It's like a theater," Diwo said. "You have to be amused. You'll always find someone you know."

Once approved by Cazes, initiative entered a kind of court with its own rules and rules — many of which are still posted on black and red signs around the dining room. The signs discourage customers from smoking aromatic pipe tobacco, paying by check, asking the cashier for change, or allowing their dogs to eat from the establishment's dishes. Unwitting clients who asked for a Coca-Cola under the Cazes regime risked being banished to the Drugstore. The clocks still run fast, as if to hurry customers from their places once the bill is paid. The ban served with the sauerkraut is for some reason cold and the coffee notoriously bad.

Across the top of the menu is written in English, "No salad as a meal" — a reflection of Cazes's apparent bias against the delectable American tourists. Perrochon confirms that foreign visitors now are welcome.

If the more relaxed attitude is worrisome to old-timers, it comes as a welcome change to others. The restaurant critic Henri Gault and Christian Millau once complained that Cazes always gave the impression he was about to ask for your papers.

Perrochon agreed that succeeding such a strong character has not been easy. "He is omnipresent. You can't entirely replace him. You have to live with his image."

She faced hostility from many among the 65-strong staff who had expected Cazes to be succeeded by his nephew and long-time deputy, Michel Cazes. "Things were a bit cold at first," she acknowledged. Perrochon said the main challenge of running Brasserie Lipp is that of striking a balance between making it open to the world and at the same time keeping it as an intimate place for its devotees. "But I don't think the clientele will change very much," she said. "It's more than a brasserie."

PEOPLE

Two U.S. Bank Share Sciss...

In a ceremony on Friday, two U.S. Bank shareholders, Rainer Storch and Rainer Storch, 400,000 Swiss franc prize (about \$200,000) standing work in the narrow transatlantic British track star and United States General Jarvis Peto received 1987 Swiss award.

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

CELEBRATE HALLOWEEN IN PARIS

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